



A RECORD OF AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE, BOTANY, AND THE KINDRED ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Agriculture is the most Healthful, most Useful, and most Noble Employment of Man.—Washington

Volume XXVII.

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KENTUCKY FARM NOTES.

CALDWELL COUNTY.
J. S. G. Green, who lives near Fredonia, reports to the Princeton *Banner* that he planted two acres of red top Chinese sugar cane this year and has made from one acre 257 gallons of first-rate molasses. Two men were found in Mr. James' stable, near Princeton, late one night last week. They were fired upon by a son of Mr. James'. Blood will tell, they say, but the blood on the track they took hasn't told yet who the would-be thieves were.

WEAVER.
Mr. Joseph Bryan, near Slaughter'sville, lost, by fire last week, a barn containing 3,000 sticks of tobacco.

HENDERSON.
The *Reporter* says Mr. O. W. Rash shipped October 1, 3,000 lbs of roots, mainly May apple, to Indianapolis. Mr. Rash shipped 2,000 lbs a week or two since. Still the Henderson folks won't tell us what it is worth. If May apple root is to become an article of commerce, let us know at what price; or perhaps they have a corner on roots?

BRECKINRIDGE.
A correspondent of the Meade county *Reverberator*, says: "Hon. Laf. Green, at the Falls of Rough, had 300 acres of fine bottom land so injured (by the rain and hail) that he was buying up mules, hogs, etc., and turning in upon it, in order to save what he could of the crop."

NELSON.
Record: Richard Thurman sold last week eight steers averaging \$13 lbs. at \$2.50. V. B. Romans sold to C. H. Warren twenty-seven steers averaging \$71 lbs. at \$2.85. Mr. Davis Stone has rented his 500 acre farm, near Bloomfield, to W. F. Graves and John Sykes for \$1,500. Last year the same farm rented for \$1,100.

HENRY.
Constitutionalist: George Fuel, Port Royal, has sold one acre of tobacco on the scaffold for \$90. Stock hogs sell at \$2.50 per cwt, mule colts at \$20 to \$30 per head. Thomas Humston sold to Ben Peary eighty head of sheep at \$2.25 per head.

ANDERSON.
J. F. Witherspoon sold to Mr. Stanfill, of Tennessee, a lot of yearling mules at \$54.25 per head. Darius Hackley sold a yellow poplar tree which is 27 feet around, and is expected to make 40,000 shingles. There will be a corn show in Lawrenceburg October 20.

MERCER.
Mr. W. L. Reed, Burgin Station, has sold to Porter Bros. & Co., for October delivery, four car loads of cattle estimated to weigh 1,650 lbs. at \$4.40 per cwt. At James Forsythe's sale, last week, 26 1,100-lb cattle sold at \$3 per cwt; hogs weighing about 180 lbs \$2.10 per cwt; corn shucked in the field, \$1.40 per barrel.

BOYLE.
The Danville *Advocate* says the Irish potato crop in that county is comparatively a failure. J. C. Caldwell sold 149 head of fat cattle which will average about 1700 lbs to Israel Brown, of Cincinnati, at 4½ cents. This is claimed to be the best Kentucky bunch.

LINCOLN.
Interior Journal: Joe Farris bought of A. C. Robinson a mule colt for \$50; and one strictly choice from Mrs. Elkin at \$85. W. H. Murphy has bought William Burton's farm of 325 acres near Hustonville, at \$35 per acre.

MADISON.
Thomas Curran bought of Col. Irvine a farm of 67½ acres, three miles from Richmond, on Barnes' Mill road, for \$50.25 per acre. J. W. Embry sold seven head of cattle, averaging 1,792½ lbs, at 4¼c. Samuel Shearer, Sr., has 1,000 acres of bluegrass in one body that, the *Kentucky Register* says, is knee-high to a horse. Who can beat it?

MARION.
Tan bark dealers at Gravel Switch Station have shipped 320 cords of the article from there this season. J. W. Coppage bought of Godfrey Isaacs a lot of eighteen three-year old steers, averaging 920 lbs, at 2¼c. The *Standard* says John Winlock, of Barren, and J. F. Ray, of Metcalfe, were in Marion with stock for sale last week. They made sales of 250 sheep at 2½c to 2¾c per lb; and 100 head to James Watten at 2½c; 30 ewes to J. H. Kirk for \$1.80 per head.

SCOTT.
From Georgetown Times: Lon Fowler has bought 59 head of yearling cattle, at 3¼c. Dr. Frowell sold to Jos. Finley, 14 two year old steers, estimated to weigh 1,450 lbs, for November delivery, at 4c, and 125 fat sheep at 3¼c. Sales of 3,500 bushels of wheat at Payne's Depot, to Parrish & Co. at \$1 per bushel, cash.

WOODFORD.
The potato crop is very light and of inferior quality. David Watts of Clifton neighborhood, sold to J. W. Brookie, his corn crop at \$2 per bbl, delivered. B. W. Wil-

liams sold to W. H. Graddy, his farm of 100 acres near Clifton, unimproved, for \$6,906. Dr. McLeod has lost a steer which still has his last year's coat of hair on him. Went off to get curried, maybe. Leslie Combs, Jr., has caught the break-bone fever—only by way of experiment on his wheat crop, though.

CLARK.
From the *Democrat*: M. & T. Moore sold ten acres of corn to Jas. Winn at \$1.25 per bbl. Ben Cloud has purchased 40 mule colts at an average of \$32 per head. Dr. Price bought of Jno. W. Adams 12 acres of corn at \$1.40 per bbl in the field, shucked out. Ino. A. Judy bought, last week, 40 cattle of W. H. Prewitt, averaging 1,700 lbs, at 4½c. T. K. Lisle's farm, near Boonsboro, was sold last week to Soc. Owens, 256 acres at \$25 per acre.

BOURBON.
Complaint is made about Old Union that the fly (perhaps grass hopper), has eaten all the early sown rye. Reporter of *True Kentuckian* at North Middletown says: Keesee & Hedges sold to Gilman 200 fat wethers, December delivery, at 4½c per lb. Chas. Turner, of Centerville, presented Col. Craddock with 38 apples that measured a half bushel and weighed 20 lbs.

SIMPSON.
The corn crop will be a good deal better than was expected. Fully half a crop will be made. The tobacco will hardly reach half an average crop, but the quality is very good and it is receiving careful handling. Most of the crop has already been cut. The weather has been favorable for both corn and tobacco. Some apprehension of frost caused some to cut their tobacco full early and a little green.

A good shower fell last Saturday night which cooled the atmosphere. Mr. Zeb Groves, of this county, sold to Messrs. McClanahan & Reeder, 32 fine Berkshires that averaged 245 lbs at 3c per lb. One of the lot weighed 550 lbs. However, this sale was made some weeks since; 3c is a little better than the prevailing price at present.

MASON.
The largest crop of wheat in Mason for 1879 was raised by Dr. H. C. Morgan, near Washington, viz., 4,275 bushels—*Enterprise*.

GALLOWAY.
The Calloway *Arms* says corn is being delivered at \$1 per bbl—cheap. This county has the largest crop of sorghum ever raised in it. The sheep breeders of this county suggest a show day at October or November court. The renters of a \$2.00 apple orchard in Calloway have already realized \$70 from it.

FAYETTE.
The farm of J. M. Beasley, containing 75 acres, three miles from Lexington, was sold at public sale last week at \$89.75 per acre, to J. P. Metcalf.

MONTGOMERY.
Sales reported in *Kentucky Sentinel*: A field of corn on head of Brush creek at \$1.25 per bbl in field. D. T. Wilson, Sulphur Hollow, sold 56 lambs at 5c per lb to Jas. Hedges, who resold them at 5¼c.

FROM WESTERN KENTUCKY.

Editor *Farmers' Home Journal*:
There will be a fair at Clinton, this county, the last week in October.

Crops in this county are good. Wolf Island, just below this place, is a famous corn growing section. The corn on the island will be about the average—forty bushels to the acre. I am told that the average has fallen off about ten bushels to the acre from what it used to be.

The counties along the river in Missouri, from Cairo down for a hundred or two miles, are exceedingly fertile, and are unexcelled as a corn-growing region. Some of the farmers are possessed of considerable wealth.

Columbus, Hickman County, Oct. 5.

SPANISH PICKLE.—Four dozen large cucumbers, four large green peppers, one-half peck of onions, one-half peck of green tomatoes. Slice the whole, and sprinkle over with one pint of salt. Allow them to remain over night, then drain them. Put the whole into a preserving kettle and add the following ingredients: sliced horseradish according to your judgment, one ounce of mace, one ounce of white pepper, one ounce of turmeric, one ounce of white mustard seed, half an ounce of cloves, half an ounce of celery seed, four table-spoonsful of dry mustard, one and a half pounds of brown sugar. Cover the whole with vinegar, and boil it one hour.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE For the Month of September.

FRANKFORT, KY., Sept. 30.
We have very little to report with regard to the crops, variant from our last month's report.

CORN.—The heavy and general rains the first of this and the latter part of last month left the corn in such a green and growing condition that its ripening has been postponed twelve or fifteen days beyond the usual period, thus rendering a large part of it liable to be caught by frost. This is especially so with regard to the late planted corn, and, on account of defective seed corn, at least half the crop is rendered subject to this liability. Besides, from every part of the State we have the same reports as to the tangled and prostrate condition of the corn, caused either from toppling over of its own weight, or from being blown down by winds during the rainy period alluded to.

The apprehensions are universal that much of it must rot upon the ground, or at least be seriously damaged. However, with all of these possible drawbacks, the crop may be reported a fair if not a full one. With the probability of the crop being gathered in a damaged condition, after the experiences of last spring, and our repeated references to the subject, it would look like a work of supererogation to again call the attention of farmers to the selection of their seed corn. Select your seed corn this fall from your earliest and best matured corn, after fully ripening on the stalk; then gather it and put it up in the shucks, the garment with which nature clothed it.

THE COUNTRY PRESS.—It is our purpose to advance the agricultural interests of Kentucky as far as we can by inducing improved modes of culture, and by the use of improved seed. If the country press would give as a premium a year's subscription to their papers, for the best specimens of a dozen ears of corn sent to their offices, and then send the premium specimens to this office, with the name and postoffice of the man that raised it, it seems to us that much benefit would result from it. These specimens we promise to have properly arranged in our office for the inspection of the members of the Legislature, and of all persons visiting Frankfort.

It seems to us that by this mode the best varieties of corn would soon be introduced throughout the State. We hope all farmers thinking they have a superior variety of corn will box up and send us a dozen ears by express at our expense. What we ask the country press to do will not only be of benefit to it by enlarging their subscription lists, but will be of essential benefit to the State.

WHEAT.—Of our large list of correspondents there is not one that does not speak of an increased acreage of wheat being sown over that of last year. In addition, more pains are being taken in the preparation of the ground and the putting of it in. The demand for drills has been so great that in some instances large dealers have not been able to supply it. Moreover, the demand for bone dust and other fertilizers is far above that of any other year, so that our State can no longer be reproached with the fact that one county in Indiana uses more fertilizers than all Kentucky put together.

The benefits arising from the use of fertilizers, such as bone dust, salt, lime, wheat bran, and chemically prepared fertilizers, have been so incontestably established that few now doubt their utility. All such as still doubt, if they will visit us at our office, we will lay before them results from the use of any or all of them under the attestation of re-

liable correspondents that ought to satisfy them. We select the statements of a few correspondents as samples of these attestations.

A correspondent from Oldham county writes: "Where bone dust was used the yield was about doubled." D. G. Williams, the largest farmer in Woodford county, certifies that he had an increase of fourteen bushels per acre by the use of 1,000 lbs of wheat bran to the acre, over that by the side of it on which no bran was used. So Mr. W. L. Caldwell, of Boyle, attests equally satisfactory results from the use of lime on freestone soil.

We congratulate the farmers of Kentucky that they are so rapidly becoming converted to the good old doctrine of faith and works, as handmaidens to each other. Hitherto it has been all faith with them. Sow and trust to Providence for results. Now they are fast following in the footsteps of our friends across the river; while there is no abatement of faith, they are willing to help Providence with the means he has placed at their command. With the largely increased area being sown, with the more general uses of drills and fertilizers, with an equally favoring season next year as last, and we have good reason to hope that the next wheat crop of Kentucky, instead of being 8,000,000 or 9,000,000, will reach 10,000,000 or 11,000,000 bushels.

TOBACCO.—The Tobacco has been and is subject to the same casualties and drawbacks as the corn crop. Much of it has been damaged by winds, hail and rain. The extent of the damages from these causes can not be approximately stated. Enough is known to state that the crop, at best much below that of last year, has been much shortened from these causes, and by what is termed spot, or black fire. The early tobacco has been cut and housed in good condition, and correspondents speak of it as being of extra quality. Most of the late tobacco, if not caught by frost, will be cut green for fear of it, and consequently must be of light weight and of inferior grade.

All of our correspondents, with one exception, speak of the beneficial results of the use of fertilizers. In that instance the Michigan Tobacco Grower was used, and the question is asked, "What is the trouble?" It may be that the fertilizer was inferior, and did not possess the qualities it purported to have; or it may not have been the kind the soil needed. Try some other. As a matter of encouragement to do so, we quote a remark from another correspondent: "A few farmers have used a fertilizer called the Tobacco Grower with very satisfactory results; will over double the crop with a tablespoonful to the hill, on thin upland." Whether this was the Michigan Tobacco Grower, or some other fertilizer known as the "Tobacco Grower," we are unable to state. If the same, then it is clear that the article used was worthless, or else it was not adapted to the particular character of soil to which it was applied.

HEMP.—The hemp crop, although it grew out better than was anticipated, will be very short compared with any previous crop, and must be of a light fiber, and of inferior quality. This, however, can not be certainly determined until it comes from the brake. Much of it was caught by the heavy rains after being cut, and consequently had much of the gluten washed off. That will take from it much of its weight. In addition, it was so discolored by the rains that much of it will be very dark instead of being bright and lively, as Kentucky hemp usually is.

GRASS.—The fall crop of grass is reported from all parts of the State as being finer than any we have had in a score of years, and it goes far to compensate for our short spring crop and

half crop of hay. In fact, taking the year together, offsetting the short spring crop with the extra fall crop, and we are able to present a fair balance-sheet.

LIVE STOCK.—Live stock of all kinds is reported in good, thrifty condition, and unusually exempt from disease. In fact, we do not remember a single disease as being mentioned in any of our reports in any single locality in the State; on the contrary, several of them speak of the remarkable exemptions from those terrible pests, hog and chicken cholera.

GARDEN PRODUCTS.—While there is a short Irish potato crop, nevertheless there has been ample raised for home use, and of medium quality. The season has been unusually favorable to the growth of sweet potatoes, and the crop is large and of extra quality. The same may be said of our other great garden staple—cabbage. Perhaps the oldest inhabitant has not seen such a crop of melons as was grown in Kentucky this year, nor such a crop of turnips.

BEES.—The bees have had a hard time of it, and doubtless many stands will perish during the winter. Indeed, many have died out already. The drought ran through the entire honey-making season, and they were unable to lay in their usual store. It is remarkable that there has not been one swarm this year where there are usually fifty. In fact, we know of one instance where, out of sixty or seventy stands, there was but one swarm. Bee fanciers must look to it, and give their stocks every aid possible through the coming winter.

ORCHARDS.—It will soon be time to set out orchards, November being the best month for that purpose. Is it needful that we should again remind our readers that they ought to patronize home nurseries, or go South instead of North for their trees? Fruit trees brought from Northern nurseries will ripen their fruit from a month to six weeks earlier in our more genial latitude than the same varieties will when taken from our own nurseries. In other words, Northern winter varieties become fall varieties in our climate. At least this is true in an orchard of our own, set out from a northern nursery.

C. E. BOWMAN, Commissioner.

THE FIRST THRESHER.—The first threshing machine ever in Hardin county, was built by Mr. George W. Smith on Otter creek, after this fashion: a room twenty by twenty feet was built; then another sixteen by twenty feet, with a passage between them ten feet. The two latter were floored. In the room twenty by twenty was a two-horse power cogwheel, which run in a funnel head sixteen inches in diameter, attached to a shaft which extended into the passage, on which was a dome six feet in diameter, with a head from this to a small dome on end of cylinder of threshers. The cylinder was made out of one-fourth of a large white oak, to prevent splitting so as to loosen the teeth. This cylinder was turned, and was one foot in diameter. The concave was made of timber of the same tree. Spikes were driven into both cylinders and concave, so as to pass, about two inches showing. With this he could thresh one hundred bushels of wheat per day, and grind apples faster than two hands could throw in with a shovel. Mr. Smith keeps some of the spikes at his house on Valley creek as a reminder of the threshers he built thirty years ago.—*Elizabethtown News*.

ORCHARD GRASS.—A farmer, in writing about the qualities of orchard grass, says that in his opinion it is superior to timothy for feeding cattle, pound for pound, in muscle-forming elements, while it is nearly equal to it in fat and heat-producing elements. It is, moreover, an excellent grazing grass.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

for Farmers' Home Journal.
INTELLECT AND FAITH.
BY W. ROSS DEMME.

Man's proudest boast is intellect;
Creation's head, he stands erect;
He views all Nature made so fair;
Her scenes of beauty, all so rare,
He closely scans, and sees a show
Of wisdom in these wondrous bow;
And turns his eyes to those on high—
The stars that stud the jeweled sky;
The rainbow bright that spans the cloud;
The clouds, a fleecy, flowing shroud;
Their gorgeous hues, their tints so fair,
Like fires of God's in the mid-air;
The whirling planets in their flight,
That make a wondrous fair the night,
And all the still the heaven's unfold;
The crimson sunsets touched with gold,
And all the beauty, older than the seas,
Cause him to pause and soft declare,
"Thy wondrous are divinely fair,
But man stands far above them all;
And makes thee radiant beauty pall;
For, though they speak from day to day,
As on they go their steadfast way,
Yet I, creation's head, am given
The noblest powers, 'neath high heaven.
Fair reason leads me a throne,
And I call intellect my own.
They only follow in the way
That's planned for them from day to day;
While I can boast a guiding will,
And busy thoughts my being fill,
These scenes so fair—this world so bright,
The evening shade, the morning light,
The rosy dawn, the sparkling dew,
The sun that lights the long day through,
The chirping insect at my feet,
The flower blushing fair and sweet;
The rolling thunder through the sky,
The lightning flashing grand and high,
The tints of the promise bow,
The falling raindrops, rippling stream;
The mountain glacier, rippling stream;
The dancing moonlight, 'neath my beam,
The level plain, the mountain high,
The near, far earth, the distant sky,
The glowing sunset on the hills,
Earth's bubbling springs and laughing rills,
The budding flower, the opening leaf,
The waving corn, the golden sheaf,
The birds that sing in music sweet,
The glory that the days repeat,
The beauties of the sober night,
And all earth's rich and pure delight—
All, all do I reason proudly claim,
And strive to hold them in my grasp!"

And while man boasts his high, rich power,
Is he the plying of an hour?
If Nature, in her stores unrolled,
Doth wisdom grand and skill unfold,
And shows, in every varying view,
From lordly sun to drop of dew,
Some grand, some good, some sure design,
From lightning's flash to trailing vine,
And all there is in Nature found,
Doth with so much of skill abound;
Is there, in all the realms of space,
Not found Design's own dwelling place?
And must not all this power combined,
Whose tracings in these works we find,
Be higher far than simple mind?

"Yes, yes," the answer loudly comes
From every little bee that hums;
From every wave old ocean pours
Against her "ancient rock-ribbed" shores;
From every breath of balmy air,
From every scene divinely fair,
From every insect, every gem;
From all the light's radiant gleam;
From all the rivers, all the rills;
From all the space creation fills;
From trees that bend and flowers that nod;
From every clime where Thought has trod;
From highest peak, from lowest soil,
The answer comes—"Thy God, 'tis God!"

Not only Nature's voices say
That they a higher power obey,
But man's own being, inmost soul,
Like the true needle to the pole,
Points far above the "genes of sense,"
To God's own grand omnipotence.

Proud man may reason, gasp at I gasp,
And strive by mind this power to grasp;
But, baffled aye, he ne'er will find
That with the puny human mind
He can the Author understand;
For, search the works of that wise Hand,
And we shall see on every side,
In Nature's domain, stretching wide,
Some things too wondrous for our skill,
Baffling Reason's mightiest will,
The simplest flower that decks the plain,
And drinks the sunshine, dew and rain—
Whence the germ, the opening bud?
How doth it draw the sap, its blood?
Whence is its beauty, its rich hue?
Or, whence the heaven's own clear blue?
Or, how the shooting, crystallized snow,
Or, whence the Pleiades' fair host?
Or, how was formed this world so fair?
Or, whence the soft and balmy air?
Or, what doth make the sunbeams bright?
Or, from what do they derive their light?
Or—I vainly ask; I ask no more;
'Tis an ocean bounded by no shore.
Man's reason can not understand
The simplest things that God hath planned;
Then, how by reason find out God,
Whose works make reason weary plod?

But Reason, fond, fair child of Thought,
Some grand, some glorious things hath wrought;
And, tracing back the flight of Time,
In every age, in every clime,
We see the tracings fair of Mind—
The good, the pure, true and refined;
And, lost in wonder, contemplate,
The work of Mind, the good and great.
We find the child of him who planned,
Fair Reason, high exalted stand;
Nor stand alone—a friend she hath,
The holy, strong and trusting Faith,
That faith that reaches far from sense,
And, trusting, grasps Omnipotence;
And eluding, holds; and holding, feels
What thought alone ne'er, ne'er reveals;
Feels, trusts and knows the Father—God,
And lifts the soul above the sod,
And wings her flight, and soars to him
Whom Reason sees with vision dim,
For Intellect and Faith combined
The fullness of God's love do find.

The soul has wings—they're broad and true;
And faith and reason form the two;
Give both full freedom, they will soar
To Him who formed, and doubt no more.
They wing the flight, like birds toward home
When dark the evening shadows come;
And, trusting God, all doubtings past,
They fold their wings—home, home at last!

CLARISSA'S CHOICE.

It is growing dark. The fire in the library, although the time is early June, is burning briskly. A grayhound, a very handsome specimen of its kind, lies sleeping on the hearthrug. There is a general air of comfort in all the surroundings, yet Mr. Dugdale—whose admiration for the country is not unrecalled, and who has come down to his neglected estate only because a long forgotten sense of duty and a new steward have called him—is sitting with his hands before him, wondering, in a melancholy fashion, what on earth he is going to do with himself for the next month.

If, he soliloquizes, he even knew any one in the county! Of course they will all call, the Katkins especially, but new acquaintances are such a bore. And dinners where French cooks are unknown—pah! He doesn't know a tenant on his estate, or a landlord in the district, except old Major Hyde, who, probably, would be considered unendurable in town. He wonders, vaguely, what Thistleton is doing now, and Dunmore, and all that lot; perhaps—

"A lady wishes to see you, sir," says Hickson, speaking in a respectful undertone from the doorway.

"I sincerely hope not, Hickson," responds his master, lazily, without turning his head. "I really couldn't, you know. I have come down here, against my will, partly to escape all that kind of thing. And having sacrificed myself, I insist on quiet."

"She says, sir—"

"I know all about it," with an impatient gesture; "just say I am ill, dying, dead, buried—anything, only send her away."

"I beg your pardon, sir," with an apologetic cough, "but she seemed so urgent, and I could not possibly take it upon myself to dismiss the lady in question. I believe you would not wish it, sir, if—"

"You have evidently made up your mind I shall receive her," resignedly; "there is, therefore, nothing for it but to submit; I am incapable of argument under my present depressing circumstances. Is she," desperately "a woman or a lady, Hickson?"

"A lady, sir; quite the lady."

"Ah!—old or young?"

"Not old, sir; and not too young either."

"Neither old nor young. T at generally means forty. Is she forty?"

"Dear me, no, sir—nothing of the kind. I beg pardon, sir, I merely meant to imply she was a good deal more than eighteen."

"You are invaluable, Hickson; I have always said it," with a flash of admiration. He added, "Show her in."

"Another of the personal begging letter sort," says Mr. Dugdale to himself, with a meek shrug, unlocking a drawer that contains a key. "Better have it ready; the only thing I know of to get rid of them in a hurry." Sinking back in his chair, he puts on his most miserable air, and prepares for an ignominious defeat.

There is some slight delay; then the faint rustle of a woman's skirts, a word or two from the admirable Hickson, who then throws wide the door, and announces "Miss Carew," in his usual well bred monotone.

Dugdale, rising from his seat with some precipitancy, makes her a deferential bow. There is extreme respect, though a good deal of irrepressible surprise in his manner as his eyes meet hers.

She is young—about three-and-twenty—very slender, very excellently formed, of middle height, and extremely pretty. Her eyes are a clear, dark gray; her light brown hair is covered by a large hat, trimmed handsomely with feathers; a gray gown fits her round figure to perfection; her hands are incased in irreplaceable gloves. Dugdale, as he looks at her, repents him of the "begging letter" idea, and at the bare remembrance of it colors slightly. So does his visitor, though from far different motives.

"I must ask you to pardon this intrusion," she says, in a low tone, though perfectly distinct and full of dignity and sweetness. "I would not have come myself, but my brother is quite an invalid, suffering from an accident, and it was necessary one of us should see you. When we heard you were returning to town again so soon, it frightened us into action."

"I do not return to London for a month."

"Indeed!" with suppressed chagrin. "We were told you intended leaving to-morrow, or next day. Had I known the truth—"

"Pray sit down," says Dugdale, courteously handing her a chair, "and let me know what I can do for you."

"I should have introduced myself," she says, with a faint smile. "My bro and I are your tenants, Mr. Dugdale, and have, I think, some slight claim on your forbearance. The place—Weston Lodge; you know it?—has been in the possession of our family for years. First, my grandfather had it from your grandfather; then my father had it; now my brother has it; but our lease has expired."

"You make me feel ashamed that I know so little of my tenants, or their wishes or condition. I know, indeed, nothing of the neighborhood. My living so much abroad is my excuse. But that my late steward, poor fellow, died, and that the new man insisted on my presence here for a few weeks, I should not be in this house now. Yes, you want a new lease—is that it?"

"That is it," with a glance of surprise at his evident indifference to, or ignorance of, all that has been going on of late. "The question is, shall we get it? The new man you speak of—Graham—has, I think, advised you to the contrary. He wishes to take our farm, and incorporate it with the fields that lie beyond it, and let it out at a higher value. Of course we can retain the house, but without the land it is useless to us, as my brother is fond of farming. We are willing you should raise our rent—we would gladly take all those fields I speak of, that stretch to the south of us, but, unfortunately, just now we can not. I thought, if I were to ask you, you would perhaps reconsider your steward's advice, and let us keep our home."

The sweet voice trembles ever so little, the gray eyes fall, the little delicately gloved hand taps nervously upon the table near her. "Have you spoken to Graham?" asks Dugdale, who just at this moment could have soundly rated his own zealous manager.

"No. We thought it better to see you, yourself. Will you think of it?" She raises her eyes again, and regards him earnestly, entreatingly. "To me it would not so much matter," she adds, gently, "but my brother—his heart is in the place; he has been delicate of late, and all this anxiety preys upon him, and retards his recovery. We have been good tenants; I would ask you not to dispossess us."

"I shall speak to Graham to-morrow. Pray do not disturb yourself about it; I promise you," says Mr. Dugdale, who is singularly pliable where beauty pleads, "you shall keep your home. Nobody shall dispossess you."

"How shall I thank you?" exclaims she with grateful warmth, rising. Tears of emotion shine in her dark eyes. "I hardly dared hope when I came, and now—" she pauses, and again a smile curves her lips—"I can go back to George and make him happy."

"It makes yourself happy too, I trust?"

A little shadow falls into Miss Carew's eyes. They droop.

"Thank you—yes," she answers, but there is a faint weariness, a curious pain, discernible in her tone.

She bows slightly, and turns to the door. "Let me see you to your carriage," he is going to say, but hesitates. She certainly looks like a woman who should have carriages at her disposal, but he remembers hearing from Graham that Weston is but a small place, and checks himself.

"Yes—I drove over," she says, quietly. And then he follows her to the hall-door steps, and sees there waiting for her a tiny phaeton, a tiny pony, and a groom holding its head. All is well appointed and, though small, perfect.

Miss Carew gives her hand to Dugdale and steps into the phaeton; the groom springs in behind and hands his mistress the reins; she turns and bestows upon her landlord a smile—short, though exceedingly sweet—and in another minute pony, tiger, lady and all have disappeared down the avenue.

He, left standing upon the gravel, watches her retreat, until distance has, indeed, swallowed up all traces of her; and as he looks, he muses.

What a sad little face she had, but how expressive! What sweetness in the eyes! Yes, beyond doubt it all lay in her eyes; there wasn't much to speak of in the rest of her features, except her mouth, which was charming, but there was certainly a fascination in her eyes. What did Graham mean by creating such a confusion, all about a pitiful few pounds a year, more or less? It was most ominous of him. After all, a fellow ought to come down and see about his tenants every now and then, and consult their wishes, and see after their—

"Well, Dugdale, my boy, how are you?" says a mellow voice behind him, and turning, he beholds the major.

"Ah, Hyde, I'm uncommonly glad to see you," exclaims he, brightening, and telling the honest truth. Even Hyde, old-fashioned as he is, brings a welcome with him, being, as it were, a breath from the world of town.

"Thank you. Heard of your arrival, and just dropped down to get a look at you, and ask you to dine to-morrow night. Know how show you must find it vegetating in the wilderness. I came through the park, and just saw Miss Carew driving away. Monstrous pretty girl, I take it. Came about the lease, eh? You must give her her own way there, Dugdale; you must indeed, you know," says the kind major.

"I have given it," says Dugdale.

"Glad of it—glad of it. The only right thing to do. I might have known that she would get no refusal from you. Beauty in distress, my boy, is all powerful, eh? You have nothing that can touch on her this season—come now," says the ancient her, with an airy laugh that still retains the freshness of nineteen.

"I lay you anything you like you haven't seen a prettier girl this year."

"Yes I have," laughing, "but few so—so—hunting. I like gray eyes. Come in and dine with me, Hyde; it will be a clarity, and may perhaps save me from suicide. I can't stand my own company."

"I shall be delighted," says the major, who, next to having some one dine with him, likes best to dine with some one. He is fond of society and young men, and is especially fond of Dugdale.

As they lounge through the gardens enjoying a cigar before dinner, the major grows communicative, and relates many things. Touching on the Carews, he finds himself encouraged by his host, and forthwith enlarges on the topic.

"There is only she and George," says he, "and they are quite devoted; she thinks there is nobody like George, and he thinks the same about Clarissa, and I quite agree with him."

"You seem rather *epais* there," says Dugdale, smiling. "George, as you call him, is ill, is he not?"

"Knocked himself to bits last winter, out hunting. Ribs, leg, head, all went to smith, and even now he is only slowly recovering. No doubt he will pluck up in a hurry, now this lease worry is at end, but at one time I confess I thought he was done for. That poor child, Clarissa, was quite ill, between grief and nursing."

"Ah! That is what makes her look so sad, I suppose."

"Well, no—not altogether," mysteriously.

"Anything more?" turning sharply; "not a disappointment in love, surely! It is an impertinence even to imagine it."

"My say will tell you about it," says old Hyde, who adores the sound of his own voice, and is beginning to enjoy himself intensely. "All the world here knows the story; so, as you are sure to hear it from some quarter, sooner or later, I shan't be breaking confidence by telling you. And you may as well hear a true version of it. You made a good guess; it was an unhappy love affair."

"He had bad taste, whoever he was," says Dugdale, with a faintly unpleasant ring in his tone. He has already begun to feel an interest in his lovely tenant, and when a man feels an interest in a woman, however slight, he takes it badly when he is told she, in her turn, has felt an interest in some foreign quarter.

"You know Sir Wilfred Haughton? Well, he was the man. They were engaged to be married about three years ago; everything was arranged; never was there a fellow so much in love, as we thought, when suddenly a cousin of Clarissa came on the scene. A pretty girl, I am bound to say, but bad, sir, bad to the heart's core. There was something fateful about her, I suppose, because every man in the neighborhood (except myself, Dugdale, I am proud to say) made an ass of himself about her. But she laid her plans cleverly, and never ceased till she had wiled Haughton from his allegiance, and I verily believe, broke Clarissa's heart. She has never held up her head since. Fairly crushed she was, and all for a most unworthy object, as I can not help thinking him."

"You put it mildly. A man who could be guilty of such an act must be termed an unmitigated blackguard," says Dugdale, calmly knocking the ash off his cigar.

"So I think. But the cream of the joke is to follow. Madame Violet having made her little game, and cajoled Haughton to the top of her bent, coolly threw him over at the last moment, and married a city man with no birth to mention, but unlimited coin."

"Serve him right," viciously. "I knew him slightly, but can't say I fancied him; weak, it seemed to me, and self-opinionated. He has been abroad for some time."

"Fit of the spleens. They say he is coming home at the end of the month, so I dare say he has got over it."

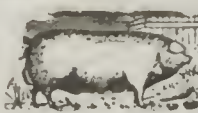
"How will Miss Carew like his being in the neighborhood again?"

"She is very game," says the major; "proud, you know, and that—she won't show what she really feels. Perhaps his coming will cure her effectually, and settle matters forever."

[To be continued.]

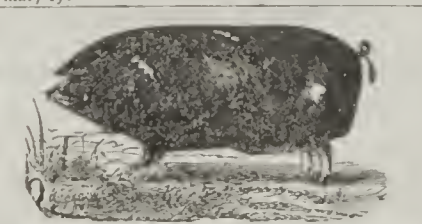
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VERY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY ON PAINT. NEW EGYPT, N. J., Feb. 12, 1879.

O. R. INGERSOLL, Manager Patrons' Paint Co., Dear Sir and Brother: My house, painted last year with your Ready Mixed Paint, looks up before the eye grandly, and is the cynosure of all sightseers. You recollect I tried to have Dr. — and Mr. S., of this place, to adopt your paints, but could not induce them. Now mark the contrast at the present time. The doctor's is in streaks and looks dirty and old, as if painted many years. Mr. S.'s house has faded very much, while mine looks more brilliant than ever. When the full moon shines upon the house it looks like a block of silver at broad daylight. The veranda ceiling reflects the arched brackets of the columns like a huge mirror. Every one notes the contrast of the mixed paints over the old way, and admires the glossy appearance of the building. You can fully refer any one to this house, for it is the largest and most conspicuous on the line of the Camden & Amboy railroad, via Pemberton.

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HORTICULTURAL.

Conducted by J. DECKER, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society.

AMERICAN FRUITS IN ENGLAND.

The Americans have extended the fruit trade with this country to such an enormous extent that the fact is only too likely to become as great a reproach against us for neglecting fruit culture as the immense cargoes of French eggs which cross the English channel have been considered to be in regard to neglected poultry farming. It appears that the first exportation of apples from New York to Liverpool was made thirty years ago, and has now risen to 90,000 barrels annually, and the value of the fruit exported from New York last year was \$2,937,000.

An official report from the Washington Agricultural Department also states that the exportation of canned fruits is greatly extending; that in the strip between the Delaware and Chesapeake bays more than 5,000,000 of peach trees blossom annually; that the cranberry has been found to be very profitable in Minnesota, where in 1877 there was a crop of 40,000 bushels, of the value of at least \$150,000. The conclusion arrived at across the Atlantic is that they can grow enough fruit to supply their own wants and those of entire Europe likewise.

GRAPE PROTECTORS.

In a recent address delivered before the Nurserymen's National Convention, last June, George W. Campbell, of Ohio, spoke of protecting grapes from rot, mildew and birds, as follows:

"Some experiments with paper bags, inclosing the grape clusters, and simply fastening with common pins, keeping them in this condition during their growth and till full maturity, are claimed to be very successful; protecting not only from birds, but from both mildew and rot. I have had letters from Mr. Kennedy, whom I have before mentioned, saying that he used for the same purpose, small bags or sacks made from musquito net, and which he regards as much superior to paper sacks, as the net affords all the protection needed, and at the same time admits both air and sunlight, allowing the grapes to ripen more perfectly.

"I think Mr. Kennedy's views are correct, for I have experimented in a small way with the paper bags, and found that the grapes inclosed in them were neither as well colored nor as high-flavored as those that were fully exposed. These, or similar sacks, are largely used in the French vineyards, principally for protection against birds, made from a coarse open muslin, finer than musquito net, but having considerable consistence, and sufficiently light and open to admit the influences of the air and sun. The success which has attended the use of these protectors, whether of paper or not, renders further experiments in this way very desirable, as they seem to be a remedy against the mildew and rot of the grapes, as well as a protection from birds and the curculio."—*Mirror and Farmer*.

MULCHING OF STRAWBERRIES.

The very excellent article of E. W. S., on mulching, touches several points in my experience which confirm what is said. Ground stirred frequently and kept fine serves as a mulch to some extent, and promotes growth; but a special mulch has been made to do better. Sawdust has been objected to as possibly souring the soil. But I doubt whether this is the case, or at least enough to form an objection, as I have seen plants grow in it in the most thrifty manner, only a little dust being mixed with it, resulting from the thawing of ice embedded in it.

Leaving the winter covering on strawberry plants till late—till after the freezeings and thawings are past—which serves as a measure as mulch, I find to be an excellent plan, protecting them against the changes of the weather. The present season I applied a heavy mulch of buckwheat hulls and dust obtained at the mill. This, being dark, absorbed the heat of the sun, and is one of the best materials for holding moisture. During all the dry weather it kept the ground moist. Green weeds and swamp grass I have used for years around trees, with very good results. I give a thick coat, which hugs the ground closely, and when decayed affords manure and improves the texture of the soil when worked into it; especially is it good on clay. It also retards the pushing forth of weeds and grasses.

We do not mulch enough, and we do not mulch thick enough. The soil should always be worked mellow before the mulch is applied. A thick porous mulch is to the soil and the roots of the tree what an air-chamber in a house is to the room and its inmates—a guard against the extremes of heat and cold, and sudden changes of temperature.

Now is the time to apply it, before the summer drought has relieved the ground of its moisture, the mulch serving as a preventive. Muck, forest mold, sawdust, cut straw and chaff, each makes a good covering. Where fertility is lacking, coarse manure is the best mulch, but should be supplied either late in the fall or early in the spring, so as not to push the growth too late in the season.—*F. G., in Country Gentleman*.

[Old tan bark is a good mulch, but the best we have ever tried was wheat chaff; where it can be obtained there is nothing better. Pine leaves are very good.—Ed. F. H. J.]

CULTURE OF ORCHARDS.

The proper cultivation of an apple orchard consists in keeping the surface stirred during the first four or five years until the trees are of sufficient size to nearly shade the ground. The best crops to raise are hoed ones, such as corn and potatoes. From five to seven years after planting, seed down with clover. Clover produces a quick and dense shade, and a large quantity of leaves is produced, which, falling to the ground, furnish more plant food than any other kind of grass. More than this, in growing it does not form a binding or tough sod.

After the orchard has been in clover a few years, plow it more shallow than before, then sow oats, and as soon as they begin to ripen, turn in the hogs and let them have the run of the orchard, for the oats and wind-falls will give them a good start for subsequent fattening. Clover should again follow, to be fed down by the hogs. The management will depend much upon the nature of the soil. If rich, the roots will run deeper and admit of deeper plowing should it be necessary. Such soils will admit of seeding to such grasses as can be pastured short with sheep and swine.

The poorer the soil the more shallow will be the cultivation required, if the orchard be on such lands as do not need underdraining. Difference in soils is one cause of such a diversity of opinions in regard to the after treatment of orchards. As a general rule only clover should be grown, and this only for the improvement of the land and the promotion of the growth of the trees. Small grain crops should rarely be allowed, and these should be consumed by stock in the orchard where grown. Another advantage in allowing hogs the range of the orchard, is that they will almost invariably seek the shade beneath the trees, and will upturn the whole surface in their search for the larvæ (worms) of the codling moth and other noxious insects, which breed so rapidly beneath the cool shade of the trees.

It is now generally conceded that the most thrifty orchards, trees or plants are less liable to be attacked and preyed on by injurious insects than others. Therefore, wherever this annual growth at the extremities of the branches is less than it should be, plowing and manuring must be resorted to. Mulching can be resorted to occasionally with good results, provided a mixture of ashes and lime be applied immediately about the trees to prevent insects from working under the cover of the mulch.—*Form and Fireside*.

THE Napa Valley (Cal.) Register, of August 1, says: "The grape crop of the valley this season promises to be a bountiful one, though the total yield will probably not be quite as large as that of last year. In the upper part of the valley grapes on high land are well set, the bunches being of good size, but on lower lands the clusters are not so well formed. The spring frosts damaged the crop to some extent in different localities, but the practice in vogue by many vintners of building fires in their vineyards in seasons of frosts saved thousands of dollars in the valley. At the present time mildew is giving some trouble, but vigilant vinegrowers subdue this by the free use of sulphur. The yield of 1877 was 575,562 gallons of wine, 8,230 gallons brandy, 3,350 acres vines being cultivated. The yield last year was much greater, being of wine, 1,494,500 gallons; of brandy, 30,410; acres in cultivation, 36,035."

DEATH FROM A SNAKE BITE.—Tip Hunter, a colored boy, about fifteen years old, who lives near Lewis Station, while out hunting last Saturday, was fatally bitten by a copperhead snake. He had chased a rabbit into a hollow log, and was reaching his hand in after it when he received the bite. A quart of whisky was promptly administered to him, but it proved of no avail, and he died the same evening. We have some doubts as to whether the snake was the sole cause of his death.—*Owensboro Examiner*.

A FURIOUS Dutchman called a plumbler a potato. He couldn't think of tuber in time.

NAME THE AUTHORS.

An ingenious correspondent of the *Herald of Health* gives the following fifty questions, each to be answered by the name of a well known author. The guessing of these questions will form a pleasant evening entertainment:

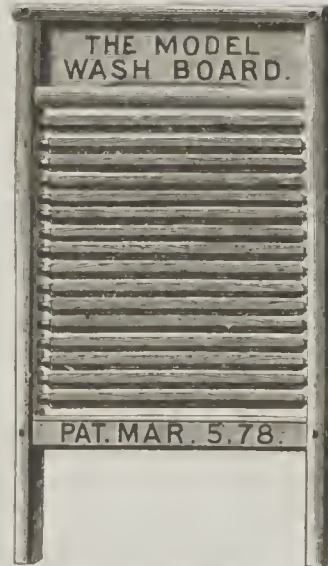
1. What a rough man said to his son when he wished him to eat properly.
2. Is a lion's house dug in the side of a hill where there is no water.
3. Pilgrims and flatterers have knelt low to kiss him.
4. Makes and mends for first-class customers.
5. Represents the dwelling of civilized men.
6. Is a kind of linen.
7. Is worn on the head.
8. A name that means such fiery things, I can't describe their pains and stings.
9. Belongs to a monastery.
10. Not one of the four points of the compass, but inclining toward one of them.
11. Is what an oyster heap is like to be.
12. Is a chain of hills containing a dark treasure.
13. Always youthful, as you see; but between me and you, he was never much of a chicken.
14. An American manufacturing town.
15. Humpbacked, but not deformed.
16. An internal pain.
17. Value of a word.
18. A ten-footer, whose name begins with fifty.
19. A brighter and smarter than the other one.
20. A worker in precious metals.
21. A very vital part of the body.
22. A lady's garment.
23. A small talk and heavy weight.
24. A prefix and a disease.
25. Bones from a pig.
26. A disagreeable fellow to have on one's foot.
27. A sick place of worship.
28. A mean dog.
29. An official dreaded by the students of the English universities.
30. His middle name is suggestive of an Indian or a Hottentot.
31. A manufactured metal.
32. A game, and a male of the human species.
33. An answer to "Which is the greater poet, William Shakespeare or Martin F. Tupper?"
34. Meat, what are you doing?
35. Is very fast indeed.
36. A barrier built by an edible.
37. To agitate a weapon.
38. Red as an apple, black as night, a heavenly sight or a perfect fright.
39. A domestic worker.
40. A slang exclamation.
41. Pack away closely, never scatter, and doing so you'll soon get at her.
42. A young domestic animal.
43. One that is more than a sandy shore.
44. A fraction in currency, and the prevailing fashion.
45. "Mamma is in perfect health, my child," and thus he named a poet mild.
46. A girl's and a male relation.
47. Take heavy field piece, nothing loath.
48. Put an edible grain 'twixt an ant and a bee, and a much loved poet you'll see.
49. A common domestic animal, and what it can never do.
50. Each living head in time, 'tis said, will turn to him though he be dead.

PICKLES AND CATSUPS.—For pickles and catsups, use the best cider vinegar, it being not only more wholesome than other kinds of vinegar, but the only sort that will keep pickles or catsup for any length of time. In making catsup, or in scalding pickles in vinegar, if a brass kettle is used, it must be scoured with sand and ashes, washed and wiped dry, and then scoured with vinegar and salt.

By attending to these directions the brass kettle may be safely used—though the pickles or catsup must be poured from it the instant it is taken from the fire, or they will canker. In making pickles, it is a good rule to allow two pounds of sugar to each gallon of vinegar for sour pickle, though a larger proportion must be allowed for sweet pickle. Vinegar for pickling should be spiced and set to sun from spring to autumn.

Never put pickle in a jar that has been used for butter or lard. Examine often to see if the pickle is well covered with vinegar, and if any of it has turned soft, remove it. Keep it in a dry, airy closet, and be careful not to let it freeze. Pickle is generally considered best when from six months to one year old. Some housekeepers use the same vinegar (with a slight addition) from year to year, by draining the pickle as they take it out of the jar.

ABSOLUTELY free from morphia and other dangerous agents, Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is valued most highly as a remedy for the disorders of babyhood. Price only 25c a bottle.



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N. B.—After using the board, hang up in a shady place.

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LOUISVILLE FERTILIZER WORKS

Louisville, Ky.

Manufacture RAW BONE DUST, the BEST FERTILIZER for Wheat,

SKENE'S COMPLETE PLANT FOOD,

SKENE'S PERFECT TOBACCO FERTILIZER.

Will Make Fertilizers According to Formulas Sent Them.

Keep constantly on hand PURE STANDARD PERUVIAN GUANO AND LOBOS GUANO, and all kinds of FERTILIZING CHEMICALS.

They will send their Pamphlet on the Chemistry of Plants free to those sending their names. Also, give advice to those who desire it—How and when to use Fertilizers. Those sending for advice will please state how much wheat per acre and how much corn the land they wish to fertilize will produce without manure.

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HALL'S PATENT HUSKING GLOVES are the most economical, because, being plated on the wearing surface, makes them last five times as long as any other kind of gloves; and for bare handed husking, Hall's Patent Husking Pins are the best in the market.



No. 45 Sewed Husking Gloves, per pair.....\$2 00
No. 50 Laced Husking Gloves, per pair.....1 50
No. 40 Half Husking Gloves, per pair.....1 00
No. 60 Single Point Husking Pin.....15c, or 4 for 50
No. 65 Finger Cot Husking Pin.....20
No. 70 Thumb Attachment Husking Pin.....25
Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price, to any address. Ask your merchant for them, or address
HALL HUSKING GLOVE CO.,
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The genuine ELASTIC TRUSS is worn with perfect comfort, night and day, retaining rupture under the hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at greatly reduced prices, and sent by mail to all parts of the country. Send for full descriptive circular to N. Y. ELASTIC TRUSS CO., 683 Broadway, New York. 39-131-cow

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The prize Strawberries LONGFELLOW and WARREN, are the largest and best. Send for descriptive circular and testimonials.

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WANTED—A thoroughly competent farm manager wants to take charge of a large farm in the West or South. The applicant is an experienced farmer, having been years in the business. Can be addressed "C. J.," care of Editor of this paper.

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Land Agents and Locators,

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Will locate lands in best of the frontier counties,

and make investments in Texas lands for non-residents.

Refer to City National Bank, and to Messrs. Tidball, Van Zandt & Co., Bankers, Fort Worth, Texas, and Morris & Bayly, Robert Johnson, Barbarous & Co., Silas F. Miller, Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, Louisville, Ky.; Hart Gibson, Colonel Grinstead, Lexington, Ky. 23-261

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An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. 271yr I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me.

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39-61

MY mode of keeping Winter Apples is

the simplest, cheapest and surest ever discovered. Send \$1.00 to R. L. REAT, Charleston,

Illinois, and get full instructions. 39-11m

FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL

Established 1895—Reorganized May 12, 1899.

Thos. S. Kennedy, Pres't. Ion B. Nall, Sec'y.

NEW FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL CO.
PUBLISHERS.

Office No. 25 Courier-Journal Building, Corner
Fourth and Green Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

ION B. NALL, Editor.

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Where currency is not at hand, persons in
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sertion; subsequent insertions, 10 cents per
line.

Authorized advertising agents will be al-
lowed a commission of 25 per cent. on all
orders coming through their hands.

Advertisements will not be given special
position in this paper.

THURSDAY, OCT. 9, 1879.

At Paris court last Monday there was an increased demand for cattle and a slight advance in prices. Broke inules were also in demand at good prices.

A BODY of United States troops were surrounded last week by a band of Ute Indians, and suffered a loss of most of their officers, men, wagons, mules, etc.

We are glad to note that Mr. David Hume, of Bourbon county, has not failed, but has only mortgaged his lands and that for not one-third their value.

HIGH PRICED HAY STACK.—Mr. Jno. Welch hauled to this city last week a stack (not rick) of hay, which brought him \$63.80. It was sold at \$1 per cwt. Who can beat it?

COLONEL KING, the great cattle raiser of Texas, owns a string of fence seventy-five miles long, inclosing a pasture of 337 square miles, furnishing grazing for 110,000 head of cattle.

The root business in this county is assuming a magnitude little thought of ten years ago. So much for schools, etc.—*Henderson Reporter*.

Then your schools seem to be managed to teach the young idea how to root.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The September report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the total debt of the United States to be, on September 30, \$2,261,981,131.88 total, less cash in treasury \$2,027,202,452.58; decrease of debt in September, \$2,563,751.98.

A MULE IN FOR IT.—Colonel Bowman, commissioner of agriculture, writes us from Frankfort, October 4: "A negro woman was dashed from a spring wagon in front of the Capital Hotel last night and killed. This is the first runaway scrape I ever knew a mule to be caught in."

LAND SALES IN MERCER.—The A. S. McCann farm, of 543 acres, near Harrodsburg, was sold last Monday—Mr. J. L. Cassell, of Lexington, being the purchaser, at \$54.30 per acre. The Dudley Bowman farm, of 340 acres, near Burgin Station, was sold to John Robinson, of Garrard county, at \$38.25 per acre.

The importance of Kentucky's corn crop seems to impress itself continually upon the mind of our commissioner of agriculture, and he is alive to the necessity of introducing the very best varieties among the farmers. By a careful reading of his September report, in another column, it will be seen what he proposes in this direction.

WORTH MORE THAN TEN ACRES.—Here is what the Glasgow (Kentucky) *Educational News Gleaner* says:

The FARMER'S HOME JOURNAL published weekly at Louisville is one of the very best papers of its kind. The reading of it should work wonders among our people. It is worth more to any farmer than his best ten acre lot.

CULTIVATING WHEAT.—Dr. Swain, of Oldham county, Ky., has made a very interesting experiment in wheat cultivation. In 1877 he obtained a small package of wheat from the National Agricultural Bureau, from which he got in 1878 one peck of good seed. This he sowed that fall, stopping every other hoe of the drill, thus putting the rows 16 inches apart, and sowing the peck of seed on a fourth of an acre of ground. This was cultivated well in

the spring, and the yield from it was a little over twenty-one bushels, or eighty-four bushels to the acre. If the yield of wheat can be increased one-half this proportion, why will it not pay to cultivate?

POOL SELLING.

Wallace's *Monthly* says: "The battle against gambling being a necessary accompaniment of a good horse, is yet to be won. In several States we have already captured, and will 'hold the fort.' Maine, Massachusetts and New York, chiefly through the influence of the *Monthly*, have prohibited pool selling by law, and we hope, by another year, to have arrangements perfected by which the law will be enforced in every county in these States. The pool box on our fair grounds and race courses is making us a nation of gamblers, and leading our young men to the convict's cell. These young men must be saved, and it were far better if every fast horse were exterminated from the face of the earth, than the youth of the land should be engulphed in this cesspool of all that is depraved and vicious. The ownership of a good horse must be relieved from odium and suspicion, and it must be demonstrated everywhere that a man may own and drive a fast horse and still be a gentleman."

In Louisville pool selling is openly carried on at the public hotels and drinking saloons, and fast horses are bred and trained for the race and trotting course by men professing to be members of the Christian church, when they know their business does as much as anything else to give encouragement to this abominable system of gambling. Things are terribly mixed, and we hope the next Legislature will enact such laws as will enable us to discriminate between the gambler and the gentleman.

WHEAT CRAZINESS.

One of the prevailing errors of American farmers is running to extremes. Just as soon as any crop is found to pay well, every farmer goes to raising it on a large scale, and it takes but a short time to glut the market and break down the price to less than the cost of production. The success of farmers in raising wheat for the past three years has made some of them crazy on the subject of raising wheat. They are putting it in on a larger scale than ever before. Many who have never before raised wheat are embarking in the business largely. Nearly one-fourth more wheat will be put in this fall than ever before in the West, and even our Eastern farmers are catching the fever and are sowing wheat quite largely.

The terrible failure in the wheat crop in Europe this season will keep up prices on the present crop; but if the crop there had been an average one, wheat would now be a drug on the market, and wheat growers would be disgusted with prices, and they would abandon wheat growing. We feel it to be our province to tell wheat growers to go slow, that the production of wheat will certainly be overdone sooner or later, and that money will be lost by embarking in the business so largely.

We advise putting in some wheat on ground well adapted to it, that is naturally or artificially well drained, so there is no danger of winter killing. The danger now is that it will be put in on all kinds of soil and in a very imperfect manner—that quantity of land more than quality of performance will be the moving consideration. Careful selection of land and of seed best adapted to the particular locality, and thorough preparation of the land for the seed and putting it in wherever possible by the drill, is of far more importance than quantity of land on which the seed is sown.—*Coleman's Rural World*.

HEAR THE OTHER SIDE.

Estimates recently perfected by Thomas Scott and Arthur H. Scott on English wheat growing show that English farmers can not continue it at the market prices for the past season. Careful figures show that wheat must net the farmer £2 8s per quarter to cover expenses, while the average during the last four months was only £2. They say if American growers can raise wheat, and, after paying costs, including transportation, can sell it in the English market for \$1.25 per bushel, then the time and money expended in raising the grain in Great Britain is wasted.

STILL HIGHER AUTHORITY.

A London telegram of October 6. says: "The Duke of Beaufort, proprietor of large estates in England and Ireland, says it is impossible to compete with American wheat production. He advises that British farmers should devote their attention to raising cattle."

JIM PEAY, a life convict from Marshall county, has been rendered speechless and helpless by paralysis.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

Some Observations by a Kentucky Visitor.

Editor *Farmers' Home Journal*:

On my way to the Illinois State fair last week, I carefully noted the mode of farming practiced by the Indiana and Illinois farmers.

Leaving Louisville at 2 P. M., over the ever reliable J. M. & L. railroad, whose polite conductor showed us every attention, we noticed that the soil of Indiana, from Jeffersonville to Seymour, was of an ashy color, quite flat and crawfishy, in our opinion only fit for meadow land. The corn growing on it was of a sickly color, quite short and trashy, and although it has been exceedingly dry for two or three weeks, the ground was barely in good working order.

I found by inquiry that the farmers here are a thrifty, wide awake set, who by their mode of tillage make fine crops. Many of them were putting in their wheat, while a few had finished and the green crop looked beautiful; but what struck me most was—and it would be well for all Kentucky farmers to follow their example—the most excellent condition in which they got their land before sowing. It had evidently been plowed early, and it had been harrowed and rolled until it would have done to put in the finest of garden seed; not a clod was to be seen.

This was not the exception, but every farmer had his land in this same excellent condition. In this whole distance I saw but one piece of wheat but had been put in with the drill, and, what was as much surprising, but two lots (for I can not call them fields, as only as a rule were they over five or ten acres) were drilled north and south, all the others being drilled east and west. And I found that the belief here was that it was best, notwithstanding the teachings of the agricultural papers to the contrary. The theory is that wheat drilled north and south allows the winter sun to fall equally on both sides of the drill, while the east and west drill only gets the benefits of the sun on one side.

And here is where the theory and practical experience part company. When both sides of the drill are melted by the sun or frozen again at night, the wheat is thrown out more than when only one side is thawed. Now, how true this is I can not say, but would suggest to our farmers to try the experiment, by drilling some each way in the same field. I learned that by this mode of preparation of the soil and the proper use of bone dust and ashes, that fine crops of wheat were made, and an average of from twenty to forty bushels to the acre obtained; and this, too, on this poor crawfishy land.

After passing Seymour, the land is much better, and covered with a very luxuriant growth of fine bluegrass, but even in this section it is too flat for proper drainage, and while the river bottoms are exceedingly fertile, and had on them fine crops of corn, nowhere did I see such as are to be found here in the Bluegrass regions of Kentucky, the early drought hurting them more than us, thus showing that there is no land equal to the Bluegrass lands of Kentucky.

After passing Indianapolis via the Wabash railroad, the character of the soil changes and the land becomes more rolling and the crops are better, and particularly is this true of the black lands of Illinois along the Wabash railroad. We found that in Illinois, as in Indiana, the same careful preparation of land for wheat, and that most of the wheat was up, the fields looking very green.

Reaching Springfield on the morning of the 30th of September, we found the fair in full blast. And what a comparison between the State fair of Illinois and Kentucky! There, everything in complete arrangement, and thousands of stock on the grounds, with an immense crowd to see the wonders of inventors and the beautiful stock of all descriptions. Here we have poor arrangement, poor attendance, or plenty of fine stock to show to empty seats.

One great reason of their success is that the State board of agriculture invite the Swine Breeders' Association and the Wool Growers' Association to meet there with all the exhibitors from everywhere, to discuss the interest of each respectively, and to make such suggestions as in their wisdom will be to the interest of either and to the advantage of the association.

Both the Swine Breeders' and Wool Growers' Associations were largely and enthusiastically attended, and each made suggestions to the State board of agriculture as to the best arrangements of pens for the exhibition of stock and the judging of same. The sheep this year, at the suggestion of the Wool Growers' Association, were judged by a standard or scale of points, by an expert, and so far as I learned, all

the exhibitors were pleased. The same will be suggested by the Swine Breeders' Association for the next show.

This is a new departure, but one that I believe will be more satisfactory to all parties. The board of directors did all in their power to make the fair a grand success, and to give to each and all a fair and honest show; and while in some instances there was partial judging, it could be laid to no fault in the board. There was one thing that was practiced that, in my opinion, the board ought not allow, or rather the superintendent of the department ought to prohibit, and that is the practice of an exhibitor treating the awarding committee upon receiving a premium. Be the award ever so just and deserving, it is a temptation the committee ought not to be subjected to.

But the Illinois State fair was a grand success in every particular. Street railways run to and from the grounds charging 10c each way, and sell six tickets for 25c. Busses, carriages, and all vehicles carried passengers for same price, while at Louisville it cost you 25c each way on the street railway. Hence the great difference in the attendance of the two fairs. Let our people profit by their example.

Shelby County, Ky., Oct. 7. W. S. W.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

We admit into our columns the following very suggestive article, taken from the *Henderson Reporter* of last week. We return many thanks to the editor for the kindly mention of this paper in the closing sentences of his article:

"The Hopkinsville fair—and so does the Owensboro—begins on Wednesday next. There are enough people in this city and county to fill both amphitheaters, and leave all the children, from six weeks to twenty years, at home; but are they going to do it? Henderson county, if we may be permitted to remark, is, at the least calculation, twenty-five years behind the times. Old fogies and stay-at-homes can be stirred up in every briar patch in the country.

"In Christian and Daviess the people appreciate their fairs. They go—they see for themselves—and, by-the-by, they are, to say the least of it, as thrifty as our people, who claim they have no time and are really too poor to improve their limited experience. If our farmers would take more interest in stock—if they were to go from home once in two or three years and witness the rapid strides made in other portions of the State and country, they would be amazed to see how far they are behind in the world.

"There is no necessity to plod along in the tobacco patch and barn, worrying out a life valuable, when, by the judicious expenditure of a few dollars, they could enjoy life, be equally as comfortable, make as much money, and live longer lives. We do not mean that we would have them locate in our cities and towns—far from it; but we do mean that by more general knowledge of the country and its doings, they themselves would see in a short time, or at least be brought to an idea of economy that would certainly not be so expensive as the sit-down, stay-at-home and let-the-briars-grow policy.

"No branch of industry has been improved upon more in the last few years than farming. Our county is a good one—no better. All we need is a general shake up and awakening from our Rip Van Winkle sleep. Farmers in this section should take more papers, and read and learn from them matters of vital interest to their profession. We have a number of papers in Kentucky—conspicuous among the number is the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, published at Louisville, which we regard worth to farmers ten times the price of subscription. The *Reporter* clubs with this splendid paper, and would be glad to give any information or receive subscriptions for it."

LAND AND LIVE STOCK SALE IN SIMPSON COUNTY.—Capt. V. S. Boisseau has determined to sell a portion of his land and stock at public sale on October 16. We have lately had a description of this valuable land and stock in this paper, and trust our readers will notice particularly the advertisement, which appears in its regular place in our columns.

The branch house of Messrs. Nanz & Neuner has been lately rebuilt in a substantial manner and is still under charge of Mr. Jos. F. Lux. It is supplied at all times with the freshest of flowers and fine potted plants of all kinds. The location is on Jefferson street, north side, between Second and Third.

"A FRIEND in need, is a friend indeed." Such a friend is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which should be in every family; it costs only 25c a bottle, and may save many a doctor bill. Give it a trial.

WHEAT SOWING.

Editor *Farmers' Home Journal*:

I read with considerable interest Mr. Hearne's statement as to his mode of cultivating wheat, and have tried to follow his directions, but have failed in cornland. He says: "If land intended for wheat is now in corn, it should have been well cultivated till July 1; and when the corn is in shock use a heavy harrow so as to mash down and straighten the stubs and weeds for the drill, which should follow the harrow, going the same way all the time." And then "Rural" says: "If corn is grown, sow wheat in the standing corn with a drill." Now, I would like to know what kind of drills these gentlemen use. I have tried the "Superior," and it combs up all the grass that has been harrowed down. And I also tried the "Kentucky," it slid over all the grass, but left the wheat on top of the grass. I want to know what is considered the best drill to put wheat in the ground.

TOM WALLACE.

Hurricane, Crittenden County, Oct. 5.

"Where there is a thick growth of fall grass on the ground, it is doubtful if there is a drill that will put the wheat in satisfactorily. In such cases, where the grass can not be turned under, there seems to be no better way than that of sowing the grain and plowing it with double shovels. For sowing in standing corn there are several drills made. They require but one horse, and can be adjusted to the width of the rows.—Ed. F. H. J.

THE COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS AGAIN.

Editor *Farmers' Home Journal*:

It is often said by those who are not familiar with fertilizers that the constant use of them on lands will ultimately ruin the soil and make it sterile, so that it will not produce anything. This is true to some extent. Hence we wish to inquire into the cause of it, and see if there is any good reason why it should be so.

We find that in Virginia and Maryland, where commercial fertilizers have been used for many years, that many of the best farms are now completely barren. This is true; but it is not because of the use of the fertilizer. A good fertilizer will produce a good crop on the poorest land, if it is properly applied, and it is seasonable. This proves beyond question that it does not exhaust the land, as there is nothing to exhaust. The land will not produce anything without it, and with it will produce a good crop.

Of course it can not injure the land. You may, however, apply it to good land, and by continued cropping without change, you will injure your lands, but if you wish to increase your crops and improve your lands permanently, use a good, reliable fertilizer with a good basis, that does not exhaust itself in one season; follow it with a good crop of clover, peas or some good crop that will supply your land with organic matter, and the fertility can be kept up indefinitely.

V. M. M.

October 4, 1879.

BOGUS CERTIFICATES.—It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, etc., and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines.—*Exchange*. See another column.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy cure of seminal weakness, loss of manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address Davidson & Co., 78 Nassau street, New York. 23-17

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, New York city. jan6-17

THE SECRET KEY TO HEALTH.—The Science of Life, or Self Preservation, 300 pages. Price, only \$1. Contains fifty valuable prescriptions, either one of which is worth more than ten times the price of the book. Illustrated sample sent on receipt of six cents for postage. Address Dr. W. H. Parker, 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass. 34-131

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, No. 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, New York. 40-cow-131

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

LIVE STOCK.

A FINE COTSWOLD FOR SOME-BODY.

As an inducement to some one to get up a club of twenty subscribers to the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, Messrs. J. R. Winlock & Bro., of Hiseville, Barren county, Ky., offer as a premium

A Fine Cotswold Ram Lamb,

the pick of their very fine flock of imported bred sheep. The lamb is one sired by 2d Duke of Berlin, he by imported Duke of Berlin, and guaranteed to weigh from 100 to 130 lbs at four months old.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.—The American FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL informs us that Captain W. N. Stephens, who lives in the northern portion of Shelby county, Kentucky, says he is greatly troubled with some kind of foot disease that affects his cattle every year. He is at a loss to name this disease, and wants information on the subject. The feet get so sore that it is with great difficulty that the cattle walk, and they do not thrive while so affected. The Americans deny having any foot and mouth disease, but this looks very like it in Kentucky.—*London (Eng.) Farmer.*

REMEDY FOR FISTULA.—An old farmer in Texas gives the following, and says it never fails: One-third of a pint of spirits turpentine; one third of a pint kerosene; one ounce chloroform; two ounces oil spike. Mix and add the yolks of six eggs well beaten. This to be used only in early stages of the disease, and before suppuration takes place. Apply the liniment three times the first day, twice the second day, and once a day afterward until a cure is effected.

DAIRY COWS.—An English writer gives the following description of the points of a good dairy cow: "Dairy cows should have well rounded, robust looking frames, indicating a strong and vigorous constitution; the back and loins should be level and wide; the legs moderately short, with a fair amount of bone; the forequarters should be deep, wide and finely molded; the hind quarters massive, well filled in with flesh, wide and deep; the tail set on squarely, and the flanks well let down; the neck should be fine, fairly long, and elegant; and the face should have a distinctly feminine appearance, for a masculine looking cow, with a heavy muscular neck and a massive clumpish head, is never a good milker, however well she may lay on flesh; and last, though not least, the udder should be well formed, and the teats squarely set on."

THE FUTURE OF SHORTHORNS.

Two things are especially noticeable by way of contrast between the two countries; while in England the greatest pride lies in beef, in America the production of milk is the chief touchstone of superiority. At all our shows, even in classes that are ostensibly set apart for the exhibition of dairy cattle, as such, we generally find that, in most cases, great pains have been taken that the cows shall appear in the double capacity of milk and beef producers, the latter element predominating. This was, perhaps, more obvious eight or ten years ago than it is now, for at that period it was thought that we had no great need to fear foreign competition in beef, though it was evident that we had everything to fear in that of dairy produce; so beef was in the ascendant as the specialty in the production of which our shows have been designed to lend the greatest encouragement.

In the United States our chief three dairy breeds stand out as prominently as they do in this country, but the order of merit different. As dairy cattle, not as milkers, perhaps, but as the best all-around stock, we place Shorthorns at the head of the list; and this is chiefly owing to their being excellent beef as well as good milk producers. But in the States they are placed at the bottom; and some authorities go so far as to say that they do not deserve to be reckoned as dairy cattle at all. Jerseys and Ayrshires are rivals for the foremost position in the estimation of the American dairy farmers, though the former appear now to be taking the lead; but Shorthorns are nowhere in comparison. This is chiefly owing to the fact that in past years beef has been a much less negotiable article than the products of the dairy. In recent years, however, beef in America has found a new and undreamed of value; and this fact will, in all probability tend, in a short time, to lift Shorthorns into a position corresponding with that they now occupy in this country.—*English Live Stock Journal.*

Will a dog chew tobacco? Yes, unless the one who took his paper a year and refused to pay for it has lately reformed.

MOUND PLACE HERDS OF SHORT-HORNS AND JERSEYS.

"Please change my advertisement from Poland China hogs to Shorthorns and Jersey cattle," said Mr. John Welch, last Monday.

"What does that mean?"

"Come and see."

Mr. Welch's place of business is three miles due south from the City Hall of Louisville, almost adjoining the new fair and zoological grounds, and may be reached by the Third-street road. The farm contains 375 acres, gently rolling, and gets its name from two or three mounds that rise gently from the general level. A handsome residence attracts your attention as you get along the front, and on entering the lawn you are struck by the general excellent condition of the outbuildings, fencing and everything about the place. The new and well arranged barn covers nearly a half acre of ground. It is just the thing in which to shelter fine cattle and horses from the wintry blasts.

But we must go into the house first, where every visitor is expected to partake of the many good things that Mrs. Welch knows how to get up for the table. You will know from the excellence of the butter and the beautiful golden color that there are Jerseys about.

Dinner over, we go to the fields. The land of Mound Place was originally very good, but when Mr. W. took hold of it, it was much worn by bad cultivation, and needed recuperating. This has been successfully accomplished until now the greater portion is well set in grass, which, stimulated by proper fertilization, makes a fine growth.

The front fences, and nearly all dividing the fields, are neatly built of plank, which gives a neat look to the whole place.

Mr. Welch is a great admirer of fine stock, and being so fortunately situated, for caring for herds of cattle, he has not been long in starting a

HERD OF SHORTHORNS

which, for pure blood and good quality, stands high among the very best in the State. At its head, Sharon Airdrie (will be registered in eighth volume, S. H. R.), now three years old. This bull was bought at the sale of the Vine-wood herd of B. B. Groom, in 1878, for \$600. He is a Duke topped Rose of Sharon, bearing all the style, beauty and finish of such a noble family. No judge of a Shorthorn would say ought against him, and we think him good enough to stand at the head of any herd. Sharon Airdrie was bred by B. F. Vanmeter, sire Airdrie 7th 3,038½ S. H. R. His dam was May's Geneva, by 4th Duke of Geneva 7,931.

To give an idea of the cows in this herd, we mention the following: Victoria Hillhurst, by 4th Duke of Hillhurst 21,509; dam Victoria Gem, by Rodney 2,812. This cow was bought at the Groom sale for \$500. She is large, deep red, and handsome.

Clarrissima, vol. viii, S. H. R., bred by Combs & Scott, Lexington, Ky., by Rosary Monk 5,764; dam Clara Booth, by Star of the Realm 1,194.

Cleopatra 4th, bred by Combs & Scott; sire Bravo 4,806; dam Lady Tempest, by Tempest Duke 7,942.

Second Duchess of Fayette, bred by Maj. Robert C. Estill, of Fayette county; sire Bravo 4,806; dam Duchess of Fayette by Fordham Duke of Oxford 220, and running back to imported Cleopatra.

Pink 5th, bred by B. P. Goff, Clark county, Ky.; sire Stonewall Jackson 4,410; dam Pink 3d, by Tom Goff 4,476, running to imported Bella.

Reame, bred by B. P. Goff; sire Robert Napier 2,620; dam Rosetta, by Wiley 3d 1,266, running to imported Leonida.

The whole herd shows the exercise of rare judgment in selecting them, for they are not only handsome looking cows and great in their beefy points, but most of them show that they are fine milkers. One of them is supplying three calves now with all the milk they can take. We can not close this notice of the Shorthorns without saying something complimentary of the bunch of yearling heifers we saw. They are worthy of individual mention were space not too valuable in a notice of this kind. Some of these are perhaps what Mr. W. proposes to sell, and if so we think he should not be long in finding purchasers for stock so richly bred and so beautifully formed.

THE JERSEY HERD

came next, and in the outset it may be well to remark that every animal in it is either registered or eligible to registry, and every one, old and young, is as sound as a dollar. The herd consists of nineteen head, of which sixteen are cows and heifers. The bull Irwin 2,841 has been used this year. He is a fine-looking, sprightly young bull, of solid fawn color, with dark points. Was sired by Milo 590, out of imported Vesper Lass 1,784. Both sire and dam

of the best milking families. Irwin was awarded first premium at the late Louisville fair. Having used him as long as he thinks best, Mr. W. will sell him at a fair price.

Of cows there is imported Vesper Lass 1,784. She is a well known cow, and her owner sets a great valuation upon her. This cow milks well and is a regular breeder.

Amethyst 2,699, also one of the best Jerseys ever registered. Elva 4,835; queen of Mound Place, by Reno 563, out of Amethyst 2,699. This is one of the sweetest Jersey cows in the world. Her udder is particularly of fine square shape, and she has every fancy point. Mr. W. would not price her. We noticed in one of the pastures eight Jersey heifers, yearlings, that are perfect beauties of their kind. For shape, size, color and fancy points, they would please the most fastidious; nearly every one being a rich fawn or gray with dark points, and showing quite large udder.

It is from these and some younger ones, besides a few finely bred bull calves, that Mr. Welch proposes to spare, if he finds purchasers at prices to suit. Not that they are lacking in any points a good Jersey should have, but that he proposes Jersey breeding to sell the produce.

Mr. W. still keeps up his herd of pure Poland-Chinas, and can supply some fine pigs; but as this class of stock has not been very good sale since fat hogs are selling at such low rates, he does not particularly court trade. On Mound Place, too, the trotter has a home. We noticed some good brood mares, and a few promising yearlings and two year olds that will soon be afforded an opportunity to show what may be in them.

In closing this notice, we desire to say that whoever may encounter John Welch in a business transaction will get nothing but the most gentlemanly treatment; and if he should wrong any one in any way it will be because he is not aware of it, and there is no one who will so quickly and freely make reparation.

IMPROVED FARMING.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

The tobacco crop being by this time almost entirely housed, and a great portion of it nearly cured, the farmer of this section turns nearly his whole attention to wheat sowing. The wheat crop of Todd and Christian counties is not an inconsiderable item, it being estimated that on the average these two counties sell annually about 500,000 bushels. This year's preparations for the crop are perhaps more extensive than they have been for several years, and it is believed that the acreage to be sown will exceed that of last year fully 20 per cent. Much, however, will depend upon the weather from now on, and it is hardly possible to make a nearly accurate estimate of the acreage before November 1.

For the good of the country it is being gradually found out that there is no longer any pay in slipshod farming; and more, perhaps, than in any other crop this may be noticed in wheat culture. The man who used to sow his wheat upon corn land, without cutting up the corn, and without either plowing or harrowing the land, but merely relying upon the crab grass as a protection for the seed, belongs to a past age. And it is right that he should belong there, for the demands for the golden grain from far and near make a better system of farming, and with it a larger production, absolutely necessary.

I number among my acquaintances several gentlemen who are quite old. I have been frequently told by them how they have, many years ago, raised fine crops with half the labor that it is necessary to bestow upon them now; but I am glad to say, and this is a whole some sign of the times, that they are men possessed of intelligence enough not to attribute this change to climatical influences, but have the courage to come forward with the truth and tell me that the impoverishment of the soil through the removal of crop after crop, without ever thinking of applying any manure, is the sole cause of it all.

An acknowledgment of this kind is already a vast step in advance, and not until it is made can the country look for any progress among the older farmers. With younger men, almost everything depends upon their education and their surroundings. If they have a taste for farming and some learning, it is more than probable that the majority of that class will not fall into the routine of their forefathers, but that they will try as much as possible to follow modern progress.

It is this class that makes up the go-ahead element of the country. They look for information on topics of agriculture all around; they compare experiments made by their neighbors in the cultivation of this or that crop; they read agricultural papers (and I

hope, by the way, that most of them read the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL), and all kinds of agricultural literature; they inform themselves about the structure, the constituents and the growth of plants; they gather information about the constitution of various soils, about the influences thereon of the atmosphere, water, sunlight, heat and cold; they collect knowledge in regard to the action of different fertilizers or chemicals upon various crops and soils; in fact, they resort to innumerable means to elevate the condition of the farmers.

To this class, the life of a farmer is not one of drudgery, as it is so often termed by those who have no taste for the vocation; but it is a life of pleasure. True enough it is, that the farmer very often has to perform hard physical labor; but are there not millions of other human beings who fare far worse, and are there not other millions who have to perform mental labor under circumstances by no means enviable? Is there, in fact, anybody who can say, "I know positively that I shall never be placed in circumstances to have to provide for my own sustenance?"

The farmer who is successful in his operations, cares very little for the hard work he is occasionally called upon to perform. On the contrary, these little spells make him enjoy his leisure hours, of which, perhaps, he has more than the majority of mankind—so much the more.

But I have said enough on that subject for the present—in fact, more than I had intended to say when I began this letter.

The corn crop is somewhat lighter than it was generally expected to be, and consequently the hog crop will be short also.

In cattle there is not much doing. About three weeks ago Mr. Jesup sold 21 head two year olds at \$23 per head, and 10 yearlings at \$13.

The Hopkinsville fair comes off this week, and promises to be a good one. If I get time to attend I shall make a report.

FAIRVIEW, Todd county, Ky., October 7.

SOMETHING of value, free, is not commonly offered. But our readers will find such is the case for once, if they read the advertisement of Dr. N. B. Wolfe, of Cincinnati, in our present issue. It will interest all afflicted with diseases of the nose, throat or lungs.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

OFFICE FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, }
LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 9, 1879. }
BUTTER—Common to choice, from 6@15; reserve, 18@20; creamery, 28@32c.
COFFEE—Rio 10½@11c for common, 14@15c for good, 15½@16½c for prime, 16½@17c for choice, and 19@20c for fancy; old Government Java 20@26c.

COTTON—Middling, 9½c; low middling, 9¼c.

EGGS—12½c per dozen on arrival.

FLOUR—Choice fancy, \$5.75@6.25; plain fancy \$5.25@5.50; A No. 1, \$5.00@5.25; extra family, \$4.25@4.50; extra, \$3.25@3.50.

FEATHERS—Prime goose, 46c; mixed lots, 25@30c.

FIELD SEEDS—Per bushel.

Sapling clover.....\$5 00

Red clover.....4 75

Timothy.....2 25

Red top, in sacks.....75

Orchard grass.....1 50

Cleaned Bluegrass.....65

Extra Bluegrass.....75

Seed rye.....80

White onion sets.....4 50

Yellow onion sets.....4 00

Sacks, except for red top and orchard grass, charged extra.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2, \$1.12; No. 3, \$1.03. Corn, 46@47c for ear; 40c for shelled mixed and white on track. Oats, No. 2 mixed 28c per bushel, as to grade, in bulk on track or levee. Barley, 80@93c.

RYE, 70c.

POULTRY—Chickens \$1.75 per dozen for large, 75c@1.50 for small.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, \$1.25 per bbl; sweet potatoes, per bbl 75c@1.25 for red, and \$2.25 for yellow.

PICKLES—\$3.25 per bbl.

RICE—Carolina 7½@8c; Louisiana 7½@8c.

SALT—\$2.00 for 7 bushel bbls; 280 lb bbls \$1.60.

SUGARS—Refined, granulated, at 9½c; 9¼c; crushed and powdered at 9¼c; cut loaf, 9½c; A coffee, 9@9½c; B coffee sugar 8¼c; extra C, 8¼c; C yellow, 8¼c, standard brands; New Orleans, 8@8½c for common to prime.

STARCH—3@3¼c per lb.

TALLOW—5¼c.

WOOL—Medium to good, 27@29c; black, 20@26c; washed, 35@37c.

LOUISVILLE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CATTLE—Extra shippers \$3.75@4.25; extra butcher, \$3.00@3.50; fair to good, \$2.50@2.75; common, \$2.00@2.25; rough, \$1.50@2.

HOGS—\$3.70@3.80, best grade; common to fair, \$3.40@3.60 per 100 lbs gross; light, \$2.50@3.40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra sheep, \$3.25@3.75; stock sheep, \$2.25@2.75; Lambs, \$3.50 per cwt for best; \$2.25@3.00 for common.

CINCINNATI LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CATTLE—Common, 1½@2c; fair to medium, 2½@3c; good to choice butcher grades 3@3½c; fair to good shippers, 3½@4½c; fair to good heavy oxen, 2¼@3½c.

HOGS—Common, \$3.00@3.00; fair to good light, \$3.60@3.80; fair to good packing grades, \$3.70@3.80; selected butchers', \$3.75@3.80.

SHEEP—Common to fair, 2@3c, and good to choice, 3¼@4¼c.

LAMBS—3@4½c per lb.

475 Acres of Valuable Land and 30 Head of Valuable Stock at Public Auction.

On the 16th day of October, 1879,

I WILL offer my entire stock of horses, consisting of work mares and horses, harness horses and mares, a number of 1, 2 and 3-year-old fillies and colts and two work mules.

In this collection is the fashionably bred chestnut stallion, Tom Barry, by Meteor, dam Hilarity by Lexington. This colt is now in training and shows a wonderful turn of speed and endurance, and is one of the most beautiful horses ever known.

The chestnut mare, Sallie Maupin, by Meteor, dam Sallie Black by John Ross, a son of Waxey. This mare is also in training, and will be sure to make a winner, having run a mile in 1:55, with 11 lbs over weight.

Also, the bay filly by imported Glengarry, dam by imported Cythian, 2d dam by Alexander, a son of imported Priam, 3d dam Premium by imported Comel. This mare is purely English blood, except the dam of Alexander. This filly is also in training, is speedy, of good size and finely formed.

The extended pedigree to these colts will be furnished on day of sale.

Also, 10 or 12 head of fine bred cattle, a milk cow and calves, 1, 2 and 3-year-old steers and heifers. These are as good combined cattle for beef and milk as any in the State.

One Buckeye Mower, 1 Combined McCormick Mower and Reaper, 1 4-horse Elephant Plow, 4 wagons, harness, and all farming utensils on the place, of every description.

Also, one-half of 70 acres of corn standing in the field.

All the above property will be sold on a credit of 12 months without interest, with approved security. Eight per cent. deducted for cash. All sums under \$5 cash.

This farm is located on the Springfield road, 1¼ miles from the little city of Franklin, Ky., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and has about 200 acres of cleared land. The balance is heavy rail and building timber, has two dwellings and outhouses, two good barns, besides a number of stables and lots, and is well watered by springs, cisterns and ponds, good apple and peach orchard, and has a good mile track and every convenience for breeding and handling trotters and runners. Said land is level, lays well and produces wheat, corn, oats, tobacco and grass of every description well, and the small farm neighbors of this fence. Said farm will be cut up into small parcels, if desired by the purchaser. If there should be no purchaser for said land on that day, the same will be rented for the year 1880. I also have other land I will sell on reasonable terms.

TERMS—One-third cash, the balance in 1 and 2 years, 6 per cent. interest, with a lien to secure balance of purchase money.

For further particulars apply to or address V. S. BOISSEAU, J. WES. MCCLANAHAN, or J. B. CARVER, Franklin, Ky.

October 1, 1879.

MISS HENRIETTA BARBAROUX, Purchasing Agent

425 Brook St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Respectfully solicits orders for the purchasing of goods of all descriptions needed by families or individuals. Particular attention paid to trousseaus and infants' wardrobes. Samples sent and letters of inquiry promptly answered. For circulars, references, terms, etc., apply as above.

41-1m



The "Ladies' Favorite" Clothes Wringer is a recent invention and clearly takes the lead of all other wringers, both in price and simplicity. The retail price is \$1.50—only \$1.50—that every one can afford to have it. Warranted hot water proof. A Boss Clothes Wringer for \$1.50. This offer is good only until January 1, 1880, to rapidly introduce it; after that date the price will be \$2.50. Ladies, just think of it! Tell your neighbors of this offer! The above cut is an exact representation. Remember other Wringers cost \$5 each. Our agents' sales are simply enormous. Sample expressed to any address on receipt of \$1.50. Order at once and mention this paper. Remit by Post Office Money Order, or Registered Letter. AGENTS WANTED. THE SPRAGUE MANUFACTURING CO., 128 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.



THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THIS WONDERFUL IMPROVED Labor-Saving HINDING SAW MACHINE is fully demonstrated by the number in use and the prompt demand for them. It saws Logs of any size. One man can saw more logs of cord wood in one day and easier than two men can the old way. It will saw a two foot log in three minutes. Every Farmer needs one. Township agents wanted. Send for Illustrated Circular and Terms.

Address W. W. BOSTWICK & CO., 178 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

41 COW 41

Bluegrass Seed FOR SALE.

I have Four Thousand Bushels of Extra Clean Seed for sale cheap.

A. McCONNATHY, Lexington, Ky.

41 61

FREE GIFT!

A copy of my Medical Common Sense Book will be sent to any person afflicted with Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Sore Throat, or Nasal Catarrh. It is elegantly printed and illustrated. 14 pages, 12mo, 1879. It has been the means in the providence of God of saving many valuable lives. Send name and post-office address, with six cents postage for mailing. The book is invaluable to persons suffering with any disease of the Nose, Throat or Lungs.

Address Dr. N. B. WOLFE, CINCINNATI, O.

41 COW 41

HORSE Send 25 cents in stamps or currency for a new HORSE BOOK. It treats all diseases, has 35 fine engravings showing positions assumed by sick horses, a table of doses, a large collection of VALUABLE RECIPES, rules for telling the age of a horse, with an engraving showing teeth of each year, and a large amount of other valuable horse information. Dr. Wm. H. Hall says: "I have bought books that I said \$5, and \$10 for which I do not like as well as I do yours." SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. AGENTS WANTED. B. J. KENDALL, M. D., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

15-17COW

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOG DISEASES.

Report of Dr. D. W. Voyles, of New Albany, Ind., to the U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture.

SIR: In conducting an examination of the diseases of swine, as prevailing throughout the State of Indiana during the present season, the following plan was pursued:

A tour of observation and inspection was made through the counties of Floyd, Harrison, Washington, Greene, Morgan, Monroe, Owen, Putnam and Bartholomew. Some of the most intelligent and leading stock men of each county were sought, and all the information obtained which they had upon the subject of the disease, both in regard to its present manifestation and past history. Speculators in live hogs and large feeders were closely interrogated upon every feature of the disease as coming within the range of their experience and observation. Diseased herds were visited, and in each case the farm minutely inspected in all its bearings upon the health of animals; the methods of breeding, feeding, and general management of swine diligently inquired into; dead animals, where not too far advanced in decomposition, dissected, and living ones having the disease were slaughtered for examination, and the pathological indications carefully noted. The month of September was entirely devoted to this branch of the investigation.

The object of this method of inquiry was to ascertain whether the disease, as prevailing throughout these several districts, was uniform in its character, differing only in such modification in type as may be due to local influences; or whether there were to be found separate and distinct diseases in different localities, due to entirely different causes for their production; and, if uniformity was found to exist in the character of the disease as now prevailing, to learn from practical and intelligent observers in each district whether, in any essential particular, it differs from the disease that has prevailed in other years.

PREVALENCE OF THE DISEASE.

The several districts visited were all more or less affected by the disease, but to a much less extent than during former years, except, perhaps, in the county of Putnam, where it was prevailing for the first time as a general and wide-spread epidemic, the loss being estimated at from fifty to sixty thousand dollars. In this county the surface is sufficiently undulating to produce good drainage; the soil is red clay on limestone. Springs of pure limestone water are abundant, and woodlawn beautifully swarded with bluegrass are seen upon almost every farm. Feeding swine has been an extensive and profitable branch of farm industry in this county, and the herds are, therefore, quite large for a grass growing section. During the summer months hogs in this county run upon bluegrass and clover, and are fed some corn. We found the corn so fed often unfit for use, because of a very reprehensible practice of hauling to the field for convenience in feeding and throwing it in an open rail pen, where, by exposure to heat and moisture, it soon becomes moldy. The mean temperature in this county during the summer was slightly above, and the rainfall considerably below, the average seasons.

The counties of Floyd, Harrison, and Washington possess much the same kind of soil, and are abundantly supplied with running springs of limestone water; but bluegrass and clover are not so extensively or generally grown. In these three counties hog raising is not a branch of farm industry sufficiently remunerative to induce the farmers to generally engage in it, and the herds are, therefore, usually small and the animals very imperfectly cared for. The observations made in the counties of Greene, Owen, Monroe, Morgan, and Bartholomew were on a line with the White river valley. This and the Wabash valley constitute pre-eminently the hog growing sections of Indiana. It is in this part of the State that the disease has prevailed to the greatest extent. Hog raising being the leading business industry, the herds are ordinarily quite large.

No observations were made in the Wabash country. In the White river valley the disease has prevailed during the present season to much less extent than for several years past. This is due in part to the fact that there are not so many hogs here as formerly—great loss having greatly discouraged hog raising, a branch of agricultural industry heretofore paramount to every other interest.

The less prevalence of the disease is also due in part to the increased facilities for selling to summer packers; the approach of the complaint in any given

locality being the signal for the selling of every marketable animal.

In these hog growing districts, the surface of the country is quite flat, affording very imperfect natural drainage, and as a consequence much stagnant water prevails. The soil is a mixture of clay and sand. The food is mainly corn, with some clover during the summer months, the animals often subsisting upon corn alone from the time of birth to that of slaughter.

In the county of Bartholomew there are several "grease factories," where they render dead animals, and it is estimated that during the year 1876 there were rendered at these several factories no less than one hundred thousand animals that died of the disease in that and adjacent counties.

It is the concurrent testimony of the leading and most intelligent observers, whose experience and observation have been most extensive, that while the disorder prevails more or less at all seasons of the year, it prevails to the greatest extent and with most fatal effect during the dry months of the fall season, and again during the last winter and first months of spring—February and March.

SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE.

A greater degree of uniformity was found to exist in the symptoms and character of the disease than was anticipated at the beginning of the investigation. The first symptoms that usually attract the attention of the farmer, indicating approaching disease, is a wheezing cough, coupled with a disposition to mope. During this period the animal stands about as if in a "brown study," with its ears drooped and its eyes inclined to water or mope.

Following in the usual succession of symptoms comes a failure in the appetite, with occasional vomiting and diarrhea, although the two last named symptoms constitute an exception, to which constipation is the rule.

A complete failure in the appetite, intense thirst, with increased temperature of the body, indicates the super-vention of the febrile and inflammatory stage of the disease. During this stage the temperature not infrequently rises as high as 107° F., as indicated by the introduction of the thermometer into the rectum of the animal. The cough increases; the breathing becomes more accelerated and laborious; the respiratory movements are scarcely observable in the walls of the chest, but become conspicuous at the flank, and range from 30 to 60 inspirations to the minute; the arterial circulation is increased in frequency and diminished in volume. Petechial eruption is often observed on the skin, and is most distinctly observable on white animals. This is due to extravasated blood from the capillaries into the tissues, which, on undergoing decomposition, produces ulceration of the skin in the future course of the disease, particularly if the animal becomes convalescent.

In the last stage the animal becomes very weak, staggers in gait, if able to rise at all; refuses both food and drink; falls in temperature, sometimes as low as 60° F.; seeks the sunshine or a covering of litter, and speedily dies. Emaciation is a rapidly progressive symptom throughout the entire course of the disease.

DURATION OF THE DISEASE.

The disorder is by no means uniform in its duration, varying from a few hours to many days and even weeks. When death occurs only a few hours after the attack, a complication of heart disease is usually the cause of the rapid termination of the case. Early fatality may occur also from rapid congestion of the lungs, producing hepatization of a large portion of that organ. [We once examined an infected herd where death resulted in a short time, in each case the immediate cause being hepatization of the liver.—Ed. F. H. J.] The average duration of the disease can be, therefore, scarcely approximated. Perhaps five days would include the length of time consumed in most fatal cases, whereas a much greater length of time is required in cases that recover. In its most violent epidemic form a much less time than five days would include the course of the disease in all fatal cases.

[To be Continued.]

MOUNTAIN ASH CAKE. — The whites of eight eggs, one cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three cups of flour, one-half cup of sweet milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Mix all the ingredients well, and flavor with lemon. Bake in shallow pans; ice each cake separately and cover with jelly, then form a large cake and ice over.

WHITE FRUIT CAKE. — One pound of sugar, one pound of flour, one pound of butter, one pound of blanched almonds, three pounds of citron; one coconut, whites of sixteen eggs.

HUNTING A GRIZZLY.

A Middle Park (Col.) correspondent of the Boston Herald tells the following:

Yesterday a young Englishman started for the mountains to hunt until he found a grizzly. He had a gun carrying 100 grains of powder, and was very fresh. He had killed foxes in the old country, and shot sage hens and jack rabbits in this one. Clearly, he was not the man to grow timid at the sight of a clumsy bear. About noon, tired with climbing, hot and exhausted, the "Duke," as we had nicknamed him, sat down on a large stone to rest and eat his lunch. He was fearfully tired and sore, and intended to take a refreshing nap as soon as he had finished his meal.

Just as he was raising the first morsel to his mouth, the Duke heard a loud crashing in the underbrush back of him. The sound was some distance away. He joyfully took his rifle and, with a few groans of fatigue, rushed into the bushes. Suddenly he paused. All sound froze in his throat. His movements were paralyzed. Twenty feet from him stood a brownish creature nearly seven feet high. It was standing on its hind legs, with its fore arms folded, sniffing the air right and left. What particularly started the Duke into rigid unconsciousness was the size of the creature's claws. He had never heard, read or seen anything half so horribly provocative of quaking.

"Egad, you know," said the Duke, "when I heard the animal sniffing for me, my liver turned white. I just made a bolt for one of those aspens, and before I had breathed twice I was up to the branches, tired as I was."

This statement is rendered the more remarkable by the fact that the quaking aspen is a tree as bare and straight for the first twenty feet as a mast. The grizzly contented himself by eating the Duke's lunch and trying to break his gun, after which he took it up and started off, and the startled Duke saw him no more. After the lapse of an hour the Duke managed to summon up resolution enough to slide down the tree. He found his gun not far from the tree, and ran down the mountain like a deer, never stopping until he reached the plain where grizzlies are unknown. The Duke's knee quaked that night while he was telling the story. He is now amply satisfied to shoot jack rabbits.

BOILED ICING. — One and one-fourth pounds of loaf sugar, added to one teacup of water, and boiled to a thick syrup. Then strain it through thin muslin, and, while hot, stir into it the whites of three eggs beaten stiff. Then beat in the strained juice of a lemon, and season with a little oil of lemon. If too thin, add a little sugar; if too stiff, add a little more white of egg.

PARAGRAPHIC ODDITIES.

MOTTO for bakers—Dare to dough right. No risk trying, you can't make a person's voice clear by straining it.

The flower named "bachelor's button" is so called because it is apt to fall off.

The maternal song of the rooster: "My gallant crew. Good morning!"

If you want to make sure of getting to heaven, the best way is to make an early start.

If you wish to cure a scolding wife, never fail to laugh at her with all your might until she ceases. Then kiss her. Sure cure!

Our foreman wants to know why a man charged with crime is like type? "Cause he should not be locked up until the matter is well proved."

"Bill," said Bob, "why is that tree called a weeping willow?" "Cause one of the sneaking, plaguy things grew near our school house, and supplied the master with switches."

A PEER young man, who thought himself a wit, once said to Mr. Foote, "What would you give, sir, to be as young as I am?" The wrinkled genius looked at the intruder with a flashing eye for a moment, and then answered, "I would almost be willing to be as foolish!"

WHEN a man awakes to the realizing sense that he is for the first time a father, his breast heaves with emotion, and he rushes down town in haste to be congratulated; but, in after years, when it becomes an old story, and the seventh infant cuddles down in its swaddling clothes, his emotional breast doesn't heave; and with a pocket book as thin as a card board and a depressed bearing, he hurries to his business, forgetting to say anything even to his confidential friends about it.

A boy selling papers at one of our depots held up two fingers to indicate the price of a Son, and two ladies observing the motion, thought he was a mite, and, pitying him, invested a dime in papers. Another newsboy who was standing by his side asked him how long he had been "in workin' the deaf and dumb racket." Then, to the extreme disgust and surprise of the ladies, he laid yelled out: "You g'way from me 'n let me be! I've got the toothache and don't want to let the wind inter me mouth."

SET BACK FORTY-TWO YEARS. — "I was troubled for many years with kidney complaint, gravel, etc.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about; was an old worn out man all over; could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of thirty, although I am seventy-two, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth a trial.—(Father.)"

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EMIGRATION FROM ENGLAND.

Good Advice, that Kentucky Might Follow to Advantage.

That a vast number of those constituting the bone and sinew of English agriculture will, during the ensuing winter and the following spring, turn their backs on the land of high rents, insufferable tithes and heavy taxes, and look to the great West for a future residence and home, no man watching the signs of the times will dispute.

The Missouri State board of immigration ought to be prepared to distribute in Europe, at once, all the information necessary to enable readers to understand the character of our soil, its adaptability to successful farming, both grain and stock, its price per acre, our transportation facilities, social surroundings, and generally such information as will enable an intelligent man to determine his future home without seeing it. To say that the late Legislature appointed a board of immigration merely as a figure head, to give one man an office and leave him without the means to prosecute his business, is no excuse for doing nothing. He must find the means if he hasn't got them, and if he is worthy of his position he will do so, and that, too, at once.

Other States in the Union, farther from the seaboard than Missouri and vastly less entitled to attention, are rapidly filling up by the sheer force of enterprise, whilst Missouri sits idly by with her old ante-bellum "take it easy" predilections, looking on. There are thousands of farms in Missouri for sale, and to bring to us purchasers in the shape of intelligent farmers was the object of the Legislature in passing the law on the strength of which the board was appointed.

To send men round the counties of the State making speeches and doing nothing more, will never amount to the value of "a hill of beans." Missouri, to succeed in the matter of immigration, must be up and doing away from home. Her enterprise must possess the vim of business, and her determination know no such word as fail.

A resident commissioner in England, with the documents containing the necessary information, would do for us more good in one single year than all the speechifying in our own State in a decade. Other States and other nations have their resident commissioners, and there exists no apparent reason why Missouri can not. The welfare of our State depends upon the means invested in agriculture and manufactures by practical, experienced and intelligent men; and these (both men and money) can be had if the proper agency is employed. We have seen nothing practical from the Missouri State board of immigration, and candidly confess we hardly expect to.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

C. W. Taylor in American Bee Journal

UNITING AND INTRODUCING.

As the season for uniting bees is now at hand, it may not be amiss to suggest to some of the younger contributors of the *Journal* that, if they will use a spare hive to put their united colonies in, they will find the operation to be much simplified. It places the bees all on the same footing, and I have found them much more inclined to be peaceable. If there is anything that will rouse the ire of a bee it is having his domicile invaded or intruded upon by his neighbor. I give the bees a good smoking, and allow them to fill themselves, and I keep each set of frames on its own side of the new hive, and allow the bees to mingle at their leisure. Should entrance blocks have been used, I take one block belonging to each of the old hives and place it on the side of the new hive to which it corresponds, and clear away all the rest of the old material out of sight and scent of the new colony. If the operation has been carefully conducted there will scarcely be a bee killed.

It is curious that the use of the lycopodium, or puffball, which was so much in vogue some twenty years or more ago, both for uniting bees and introducing queens, has been so entirely discontinued. This disease has arisen from the fear of foul brood. That it could be so used as to cause foul brood I have no doubt; but it is equally evident that there can be no foul brood in a hive when there is no brood in a condition to be fouled, and it is only in such a case that I would advise any one to experiment with it. Mr. Langstroth was the first person who called my attention to it, many years ago, and I used it quite freely for a time, and I believe I never failed in introducing a queen with it. When I used it I labored under difficulties, and I had no Bingham smoker by which the dose can be adjusted to a nicety. I had to take out half the frames from the hive to adjust an apparatus in one corner to hold a live coal or two, or a piece of rotten wood, which I covered with wire to keep the bees from getting into it.

Now there is nothing of the kind needed. All that is necessary is to see that the hive contains no queen and no young unsealed brood. Then I smoke thoroughly until the bees begin to drop from the frames. As soon as they have fallen to the bottom of the hive, I dip the queen to be introduced into honey, and place her between the frames in the center of the hive. This is for the sake of any bees that may have been outside during the smoking; but the odor is so powerful and so penetrating that she will soon acquire the scent. It should be borne in mind, that there is nothing poisonous about the lycopodium. It is powerfully intoxicating, and in its effects can be placed somewhere between alcohol and opium; it is not exactly either, but resembles both. I know that for a little while after the operation the bees are about as cross as an old toper is after he has been indulging in a spree, and woe to the robber bee that alights near them as they are coming out of the hive after their smoke.

There are whole nations in Asia who make use of the lycopodium for its intoxicating effects. They smoke it in their pipes mixed with tobacco, and also manufacture a drink from it. It is also claimed for it that, when taken at a proper age and sliced and fried in butter, that it makes a dish superior to mushrooms. I think that at this season of the year, after the queen has done laying and when robber bees are plenty and always on the lookout, it will be found to be very valuable, as it can be used from now until midwinter. I never was so simple as to use the article in warm weather when the hive was crowded with young brood, and I do not suppose that any one who deserves the name of bee-keeper will do so either; but keep it in its place, and, like alcohol and opium, it will be found that it was not made in vain.

I made an addition to my apiary last spring, and find that I have now on hand some twenty-five or thirty queens, that are neither superannuated or impure, and will have to be replaced, and I intend to use the lycopodium as long as my supply holds out, as I find it fills my bill exactly.

THE PARASOL ANTS OF TEXAS.

At a recent meeting of the Philadelphia Academy of the Natural Sciences, the Rev. H. C. McCook presented the results of his studies of the habits of the parasol ants of Texas. Two forms of nests were found by him—one that of a mound twenty-one feet long and four feet high, built around the trunk of a double live oak tree, and the second form consisting of twenty or thirty circular, semicircular, and S-shaped elevations, consisting of fresh earth pellets scattered over a flat space denuded of grass. The mound nest resembled a spittoon in shape, having a round entrance on top.

This mound, when first seen, seemed to be deserted, but as evening approached hosts of ants of various sizes were seen hurrying out of the open gate into the neighboring thicket, and two long double columns were stretched from the bottom to the very top of the live oak. The ants in the descending column all carried above their heads portions of green leaves, which waved to and fro and glanced in the lantern light, imparting a weird look to the long line of march. They resembled a procession of Lilliputians bearing their banners aloft.

The opening and closing of the great gate to the nest occurs before and after every exit and entrance of ants. Toward evening the gates are gradually thrown open, and remain so until morning, when they are again carefully closed. The work is performed by ants of various sizes, who transport particles of wood and fragments of leaves, etc., of proportionate bulks, for the ants themselves vary from one-fourteenth to one-sixteenth of an inch in length, at least ten distinct castes or sizes having been counted. When the gates are to be opened the minions, or smaller forms, carry away from the heap particles of sand. Larger ants take bits of refuse, which they deposit a couple of inches from the gate. This process is slow, and it takes a long time to accomplish very little. When the whole mass is thus loosened comes the final burst, with soldiers, majors and minors in the lead, who bear away the rubbish in front of them, which in a few minutes is thus cleared away from the gallery and spread around the margin of the gates.

In cutting, the parasol ant grasps the leaf with feet outspread, and makes an incision at the edge by a scissors-like motion of its great sickle-shaped, toothed mandibles. It then gradually revolves, cutting as it goes. Carriers on the ground take up the fragments as they fall and carry them to the nest, each piece being loaded up on its edge within a deep furrow which runs along the entire middle line of the ant's head,

and is kept in position by prominent spines on the edge of this furrow and on the fore part of the ant's body.

The cutting and carrying was done, as far as was noted, by the smaller ants. The soldiers rarely engaged in this work, but were seen to precede the excursion columns as they moved out of the nest and up the tree, and afterward to return, as though only engaged as scouts or pioneers. The principal leaves gathered were those of the oak, although others were cut and carried off by the ants. These ants are fond of sugar, grain and tobacco. The use made of the cut leaves is to construct cells, slightly resembling those of the hornet's nest, but more irregular in shape. These cells were contained in the underground caverns or pockets. Within these caverns great numbers of the smaller castes of ants were found.

With regard to the opinion of the late Mr. Belt, that these leaf paper masses were used as a sort of "mushroom garden," a minute fungus being purposely cultivated upon them, which the ants were supposed to use as food, the belief was expressed that this was not correct, but that the ants feed upon the juice of the leaves, the fungi being merely what would naturally grow under the circumstances.

The ability of these ants to excavate vast halls and subterranean avenues was alluded to. Some of the holes examined were nearly as large as the cellar of a small house, and Lincoln's assertion that a tunnel had been excavated under the bed of a stream was pronounced to be not at all incredible.

The digging operations were participated in by the smaller castes only. The large castes would therefore appear to assist in opening the gates, making the excursions, and doing the cutting; the small forms dig and carry out the excavated earth, while the smallest castes assist in opening and closing doors, and take care of the larvae.

These smallest castes, or minions, however, are quite ferocious in the attack, and gallantly support the large-headed soldiers.

The extreme variation of size found in one nest is one of the most serious special difficulties which the evolution hypothesis has encountered. The variations of domestic cattle by interbreeding and other results of cultivation, although they throw some light upon the matter, yet require an efficient superintending intelligence which can not be supposed to operate in the differentiation of ant forms, unless, indeed, we may believe that the evolution hypothesis implies and requires the interposition of a personal intelligence infinitely superior to that of both ant and man.

Dr. Ruschenberger remarked that these parasol ants in Panama did not confine their operations to the night time, but were seen in long columns transporting leaves during the day also.

Mr. John Le Conte gave an account of the work of these ants in Honduras, where he had known them to excavate a gallery under a roadway into a house. The tiled wall of the house being too hard for them to penetrate, they had tunneled the adobe wall for a foot or more above the floor, and had thus obtained access to the room. Efforts to expel the visitors by the explosion of a mixture of sulphur, saltpetre and charcoal met with but partial success, and it was only by forcing powdered wood ashes into their gallery, and thus neutralizing the formic acid by the help of which they probably carry on their excavations, that their inroads could be in the least prevented.

Dr. Joseph Leidy spoke of the advisability of examining the contents of the stomach of these insects microscopically, for the purpose of determining the nature of the food used by them. He was of opinion that the fungi found in the formicaries were only such as would naturally be found on such vegetable deposits, with the accompanying conditions of heat and moisture.—*Samuel M. Miller.*

JELLY CAKE.—Eight eggs, the weight of four in flour, the weight of six in sugar; to be baked in flat tins. For the jelly: one-quarter pound of butter, one-half pound sugar, yolks of three eggs, juice and grated rind of one lemon. To be put in a saucepan and allowed to come to a boil. Then the three whites, beaten to a stiff froth, must be stirred in, and the saucepan returned to the fire until it boils up. Spread between layers of cake.

MARBLE OR SPICED CAKE.—Make up a pound cake and add two teaspoonfuls of yeast powder. Take one-third part of the batter and add to it two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon and mace each, one teaspoonful of cloves and allspice each, one nutmeg finely powdered. Then grease a pan and put in first a layer of the plain batter, then the spiced, alternately, till you have it full, finishing with the plain. Bake as a pound cake.



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June 1, 1879.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.
Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Ex-Sund.

Ly Louisville.....	11:40 a m	12:30 a m	5:00 p m
" Cincinnati.....	12:05 p m	1:15 a m	5:15 p m
" Lebanon.....	12:52 p m	2:10 a m	6:15 p m
" Elizabethtown.....	1:35 p m	2:47 a m	7:00 p m
" Cave City.....	3:12 p m	4:14 a m	8:50 p m
" Glasgow.....	3:24 p m	4:26 a m	9:05 p m
Ar Bowling Green.....	4:15 p m	5:10 a m	10:00 p m

Ly Bowling Green.....	4:30 p m	5:35 a m	.....
" Franklin, Ky.....	5:19 p m	6:23 a m	.....
" Gallatin.....	6:25 p m	7:25 a m	.....
Ar Nashville.....	7:33 p m	8:40 a m	.....
" Nashville.....	7:55 p m	9:00 a m	.....
" Franklin, Tenn.....	8:55 p m	1:25 a m	.....
" Columbia.....	10:01 p m	12:41 p m	.....
" Paducah.....	11:25 p m	1:25 a m	.....
Ar Decatur.....	12:10 p m	1:47 p m	.....
Ly Decatur.....	12:50 a m	5:00 p m	.....
" Paducah.....	1:40 a m	9:00 a m	.....
" Paducah.....	2:20 a m	9:55 a m	.....
" Bowling Green.....	3:04 a m	12:31 p m	.....
" Bowling Green.....	4:30 a m	2:15 p m	.....
" Calera.....	5:40 a m	4:15 p m	.....
" Elmore.....	1:24 a m	6:11 p m	.....
Ar Montgomery.....	7:56 a m	6:40 p m	.....

Ly Bowling Green.....	4:45 p m	5:30 a m	10:30 p m
" Russellville.....	6:10 p m	6:55 a m	12:25 p m
" Guthrie.....	7:25 p m	7:40 a m	1:43 a m
" Clarksville.....	7:57 p m	7:55 a m	2:25 a m
" Erin.....	9:20 p m	9:24 a m	4:42 a m
" Tenn. River.....	9:55 p m	9:54 a m	4:58 a m
" Paris.....	11:05 p m	11:04 a m	5:04 a m
" McKendree.....	12:01 a m	11:52 a m	7:52 a m
" Milan.....	12:55 a m	1:00 p m	9:00 a m
" Humboldt.....	1:30 a m	1:35 p m	9:50 a m
Ar Memphis.....	5:31 a m	5:20 p m

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TRAINS GOING WEST.

Leave Elizabethtown.....	8:00 am
" Louisville.....	6:10 am
" Cecilia.....	8:30 am
" Nortonville.....	2:05 pm
" Princeton.....	3:45 pm
Arrive Paducah.....	5:30 pm
" Hopkinsville.....	3:10 pm
" Nashville.....	7:15 pm
" Henderson.....	4:10 pm
" Owensboro.....	6:30 pm

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Leave Paducah.....	9:55 am
" Princeton.....	12:25 pm
" Nashville.....	12:05 pm
" Hopkinsville.....	8:30 am
" Henderson.....	12:22 pm
" Nortonville.....	11:10 am
" Owensboro.....	2:05 pm
Arrive Cecilia.....	8:30 am
" Louisville.....	6:52 pm
" Elizabethtown.....	9:20 pm
Trains run daily.	7:10 pm

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TOBACCO DEPARTMENT

We request short letters or postal cards from planters in reference to the condition of the growing tobacco crop. Address Tobacco Department, Farmers' Home Journal, Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, OCT. 9, 1879.

"BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS."

We may be taking more interest in these tobacco troubles than our position would appear to justify, but having been, in days past, connected with the trade, sometimes as a buyer, sometimes as a seller, and for a few years as inspector, we may be allowed to again refer to a subject which has, of late, occupied so much of our thoughts and aroused within us so much of regret.

We think we are free from prejudice in this matter. We believe we have as kind a regard for the one party as the other, and know there is no reason why it should be otherwise with us. We thought, and still think, the seceding buyers to blame for the very hasty manner in which they acted, and have said, and repeat again, we do not think the charges of our warehousemen exorbitant or unjust. This was and is our deliberate, and unbought, and unbiased opinion.

What we have written has been, as we intended and thought, in the interest of the farmer. We have thought, too, and still think, that an honest, earnest upholding of the Board of Trade is to the interest of every man who is in any manner connected with the tobacco trade, either as farmer, dealer or warehouseman. We go further, and say that every business man in the city of Louisville—be he merchant or manufacturer—has an interest in the perpetuation of an institution under the workings of which has grown and prospered a trade of such magnitude, and the importance of which, to the growth and prosperity of the city, can scarcely be estimated.

These thoughts suggest others, one of which is this: why could not the moderate, conservative men of the trade go to work, ignoring altogether the advice and repudiating the leadership of those who have already well nigh brought disaster and ruin upon them? Failing to agree among themselves, why could they not invite the interposition of persons engaged in other pursuits or branches of business? Or why could not such men as Messrs. John or James Carter, R. A. Robinson, J. M. Robinson, James Trubee, Bamberger & Bloom, Moore, Bremaker & Co., J. F. Weller, W. E. Grinstead, Arthur Peter, I. H. Lindenberg, Logan C. Murray, James Lithgow, James Bridgeford, Isaac Wolf, Avery & Sons, John L. Wheat, Sutcliffe & Owen and a host of others, all of whom are equally interested in a settlement of these troubles and the prosperity of this particular branch of trade, proffer their services and their advice?

They—many of them, if not all—are members of the Louisville Board of Trade, and it seems to us that it would be eminently fit and proper for such men as these, either as an organized body or as individuals, to proffer their services as peacemakers. It might appear to them, at first glance, as indecise and as interfering in the business of others, but it does not so appear to us. They are interested in the matter. It affects the trade of the city; and let this tobacco market be destroyed—as now seems to be the wish and aim of some—and Main street, from Eighth to Twelfth, would soon become the abode of owls and bats.

Let our business men think of this.

THE BOARD OF TRADE AGAIN.

We have attempted, more than once, to explain to our readers the workings of this institution, together with the benefits arising from it to both the buyer and seller of tobacco. No great commercial interest of the magnitude of this can with safety be left to take care of itself. There must be established some sort of rules and regulations for its government—some kind of system or plan for its conduct—else confusion and disappointment and failure are sure to follow. This no one will attempt to controvert; on this point there can be no disagreement.

Then arises the question: to whom shall be committed the care and responsibility of enforcing the by-laws, rules and regulations, which are required? Are the warehousemen (who are presumed to represent the interest of the farmer and shipper) ready to commit the whole matter to the judgment and justice of the buyer? Or is the buyer prepared to say to the warehouseman, "Make your own rules and proclaim them; whatever suits you, satisfies us?" We opine that either of these propositions would be received with scorn and treated with contempt, by the party to whom they might be made, and the man would be accounted a fool who would make such a suggestion.

Then how shall the purpose be accomplished? Every sensible man will at once say, By representatives of both these interests. No law can be framed to which there will not be some objection. There are too many different sorts of people in this world for that. There are but few laws which appear to bear alike upon all. "What is one man's meat is another's poison." What is

"saucy for the goose, ain't always saucy for the gander." There would be but few laws enacted or enforced if every man's views were required to be consulted.

Then the only way out of the trouble is compromise. Adopt the motto, "The greatest good to the greatest number," and go ahead. You can't please every one. Some men never were pleased in their lives with any person, place or thing (save and except themselves), and never will be. They are constitutionally displeased. The only way to treat such characters is to entirely ignore them.

This is exactly the spirit which animated the framers of the constitution and by-laws for the government of the Louisville Tobacco Board of Trade. This is the only way in which it could have been done. Doubtless there were objections urged to their adoption separately and as a whole—yet they were adopted, and presumably by a majority, as no point was ever carried where the majority voted against it; and after its adoption the whole was subscribed to by each and every member of that committee—and that is the way the institution was originally organized.

Our readers acquainted with the history of the recent unpleasantness, and the names of the men who figure most prominently in it (I allude to the buyers), will be surprised to learn that some of these very men, whose names were thereunto subscribed, have repudiated their own action—gone back on their own record.

Yet, "tis true, 'tis pity; pity 'tis, 'tis true." We didn't begin this article, however, with a view of criticising the action of the honorable gentlemen referred to, or of questioning their motives, else the question might be asked, "Art thou thy brother's keeper?" The custodian of his conscience? We are neither.

One point in these by-laws which is not generally understood, and to which we wish to call special attention, is one authorizing a committee of buyers to inspect, at the end of each and every month, the books of the various warehouses; and it is made the duty of this committee to visit each warehouse, and carefully inspect their weights for the month, and compare these weights, the weighing on (of the morning) and weighing off (of the afternoon), and should it appear there has been a gain in the weights of any one hhd of over five pounds, the proprietors of the warehouse where the mistake is detected have, for each mistake, to pay a fine of \$10. In this way the buyer is made the guardian of not only his own, but the farmer's or shipper's interest, and it is thereby rendered almost impossible for a warehouse to swindle or wrong the shipper in this way. We are glad, however, to be able to say that there has never been, save in one or maybe two instances, a mistake of this kind detected.

Then this is one instance where the Board of Trade becomes a protection to the farmer. Again, in the matter of inspection, ours stands pre-eminent as one of the fairest, if not the very fairest, in the United States. The inspectors being elected by a committee composed of an equal number of buyers and warehousemen, are responsible to no particular party for their positions, otherwise they might be inclined to lean a little, in the discharge of their duty. In addition to this, they are required to execute bond for the faithful discharge of their duties, and whenever they overlook a "nested" hhd, the purchaser has but to refer the matter to a committee (and this, like the other, is composed of an equal number of warehousemen and buyers), who make award of any damage there may be by reason of difference in samples, and this award the inspectors pay without a word. And this, we contend, operates alike to the interest of both buyer and seller. To the buyer, in giving him confidence (in making his purchases) that he will get what he buys, and to the honest farmer in that it tends to put down "nesting" and establish confidence in the market, and encourages free bidding, which would not be the case in the absence of such guarantee.

Just here we are reminded of a case going to illustrate the point we've attempted to make. W. T. Pedigo, of Hart county, a gentleman whose brand, as well as himself, is well and favorably known to the trade, had cause of complaint against a warehouse in reference to a hhd of tobacco shipped to them. The matter was reported to another warehouseman, at whose suggestion it was brought before the Board of Trade. They decided in Mr. Pedigo's favor, when he was paid his money promptly. This is one instance, at least, where the organization proved a direct benefit to the shipper. We could instance many others, but will probably refer to the subject in some future issue of our paper.

A SUGGESTION.

We suggest to our friends of the "trade" (not the Board of Trade specially, but the trade generally) that they suspend sales for a few days, and all go fishing. "They say" they are biting finely on the falls. Bill Lewers knows where they bite best, and, in imparting information on this point, if he shows any preference for a Board of Trade member over a seceder, we'll turn the back of our hand to him.

CROP PROSPECTS.

For two or more weeks the weather has been remarkably favorable for the maturing and saving of the tobacco crop—too warm entirely for bodily comfort, but just such as delights the heart of the farmer who has his crop uncut. The late plantings have, from all accounts, improved wonderfully, and it is thought this will go far toward offsetting the damage done in August by rain and hail storms and overflows—that is to say, repairing the loss sustained from these causes, by reason of increase in growth and weight of the late plantings, which, on account of size, escaped the injury done the larger and earlier plants.

The present warm weather is very favorable to the coloring and curing of the remnant—the odds and ends—which are usually of a dark, green, and undesirable color.

THE ESTIMATED AVERAGE.

We are indebted to our friend, Capt. Geo. F. Gantner, of this city (leaf tobacco broker), for his monthly circular for the month of September, from which we make the following extracts. His general estimate of the growing crop in the West is that it will be about two-thirds of an average. In this we think he is mistaken, and shall be greatly surprised if it exceeds one-half an average. Time will tell which is the nearer correct.

The market during September ruled irregular for Kegie, export and common non-descript grades; still it does not justify any material change in quotations since 1st ult. Offerings and receipts were rather light. All grades suited for home manufacturing are in active demand, especially the better styles of Green rivers. In our stock of near 19,000 hds are about 8,000 hds of redried leaf and strips, originally prepared for the English markets, which have not been sampled yet. From near one thousand letters from all parts of the tobacco producing sections of Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois and Indiana, I am enabled to compile the following reports:

KENTUCKY, Mason County and Kentucky River Districts.—The crop in these districts is from five to ten thousand hds above an average, and of fair quality.

Green River District.—Estimates of the crop in this district may be placed at one-half to two-thirds an average, being nearer one-half. The quality is better than last year, though considerable complaint of damage by hail and premature cutting reached me from several counties within the past ten days.

Clarksville District.—Reports are generally favorable. The quantity does not exceed two-thirds an average. The quality is reported superior to last year's. Complaint to a limited extent, of backwardness and premature cutting, comes from this district.

Paducah, or Western District.—This crop is superior both in quantity and quality to last year's, and may be estimated at full two-thirds an average, and 20 per cent. superior in quality.

Cumberland, or West Tennessee District.—Reports are favorable from this section. The quality is better than last year, and about two-thirds of an average in size.

ILLINOIS.—The yield in south Illinois, like the Paducah district, is good in quality and about two-thirds in quantity.

MISSOURI.—The Missouri crop, from the limited information I could obtain, is smaller than last year, and not as good in quality. An attempt to raise Kentucky river grades in a number of sections was a failure, and gave but little satisfaction.

INDIANA.—This crop is about two-thirds an average yield, and fair in quality. There is considerable complaint of backwardness and premature cutting. The crop is rather mixed. A good deal of light bodied, approximating Kentucky river styles, will be produced.

According to my correspondents, the yield is less than two-thirds of an average; but after making all due allowances, I must adhere to my original estimate of two-thirds, while in quality it promises to be superior to any of the past few years.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter written by John H. Keen, Esq., and dated "East Fork, Metcalfe county," September 25:

"Suffice to say the crop is short and late. It will take three weeks more of good weather for it all to ripen. There will be more inferior tobacco than usual. The forward tobacco is not as large or rich as it would have been under more favorable circumstances. Work of cutting and housing is on hand, and, as usual, will be put through in a whoop! with the most of us."

FRANKFORT, ILL., Oct. 1.—A correspondent says: "The tobacco crop in this State is cut now, and is clear of frost. The quality is better than was expected early in the season, owing to the weather being dry for the last six weeks. In quantity it will fall below last year, but of better quality."

PERSONALS.

THE many Louisville friends of Fred Besuden, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, were gratified at meeting him on our "breaks" during the past week.

MESSRS. HANKS and Senour, of Cincinnati, have been visiting our sales for a day or two past.

THE cheerful countenance of Mr. Papenheimer, of New York city, has been seen "on the breaks" for several days. He's a heavy operator in the weed, a member of our Board of Trade, and knows what he's about.

G. W. F. WILLETT, Esq., of Uniontown, Union county, has been in town and "on the breaks" for several days past. He reports the crop of his county as having been greatly damaged and cut short by the rains and storms

which prevailed during the month of August. CAPT. ED. PENN, member elect to the Legislature, from Taylor county, is visiting the city and the tobacco sales.

THE MARKET.

Below we give a full report of the tobacco market for the week, year and month ending October 4, to which we refer our readers. It will be noticed there has been a gradual but steady falling off in both receipts and sales for the past several months, and a decrease in the sales (compared with those to same date of last year) of 15,198 hds. Prices remain unchanged. Market still without animation.

We append quotations as prepared by our polite and accommodating friend, Wm. J. Lewers, the efficient secretary of the Tobacco Board of Trade, showing sales for the week, etc., to October 4:

Warehouses—	Week.	Mo.	Year.
Green River, hds.....	31	20	1,383
Ninth-street.....	214	99	10,053
Pike.....	117	68	2,363
Gilbert, Hudson & Co.....	12	12	1,509
Pickett.....	191	185	8,694
Boone.....	9	9	2,941
Farmers.....	63	34	2,907
Kentucky Association.....	44	27	2,874
Planters.....	52	28	4,684
Falls City.....	50	50	2,257
Louisville.....	151	45	5,066

Total.....	934	577	44,731
Year 1878.....	949	834	59,929
Year 1877.....	680	680	48,213
Year 1876.....	1,323	1,323	53,470
Classified—	Week.	Year.	
Original new, hds.....	625	26,052	
Original old.....	16	9,458	
New reviews.....	271	4,521	
Old reviews.....	22	4,100	

28,098 hds new sold to date; 54,028 hds new sold in 1878. Receipts this week 275 hds; last week 350 hds; week before 430 hds; week before 700 hds; week before 850 hds.

QUOTATIONS, October 6.

NON-DESIGN—		Red.	Dark.
Common lugs.....	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2		
Good lugs.....	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2		
Common leaf.....	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2		
Good leaf.....	4 @ 4 1/2		
HEAVY BODIED—			
Common lugs.....	4 @ 6	3 @ 3 1/2	
Good lugs.....	6 @ 7	3 1/2 @ 4	
Common leaf.....	7 @ 8 1/2	4 @ 5	
Good leaf.....	8 1/2 @ 10	5 @ 6 1/2	
Fine leaf.....	10 @ 15	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2	
Selections.....		7 1/2 @ 10	
CUTTING—		Red.	Bright.
Common lugs.....	8 @ 10	9 @ 11	
Good lugs.....	10 @ 12	11 @ 14	
Common leaf.....	12 @ 13	14 @ 16	
Good leaf.....	13 @ 15	16 @ 18	
Fine leaf.....	15 @ 18	18 @ 21	
Selections.....		21 @ 25	

Red heavy bodied and red Cutting for plug kinds.

LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Our market on Monday of this week was dull (sales small, however), and prices were inclined to drag. On Tuesday there was a better feeling evinced, and more life in the bidding. Below we give report of the transactions at the various warehouses:

LOUISVILLE house sold 8 hds; 3 hds Daviess county leaf and lugs at \$4.75; 1 hhd Muhlenberg county low leaf at \$5.55; 4 hds Monroe county low leaf and lugs at \$3.05 @ 5.70.

PLANTERS' house sold 27 hds; 9 hds Breckinridge county leaf and lugs at \$3.15 @ 9.50; 1 hhd Logan county lugs at \$3.75; 4 hds Henderson county low leaf and lugs at \$4.85 @ 5.05; 5 hds Logan county common leaf at \$4.20 @ 6; 8 hds common leaf at \$5.85 @ 8.30.

PICKETT house sold 42 hds; 20 hds Butler county leaf and lugs at \$3.25 @ 7.80; 10 hds Ohio county leaf and lugs at \$3.65 @ 9.50; 2 hds Meade county common leaf and lugs at \$3.30 @ 5.80; 3 hds Grayson county common leaf and lugs at \$2.60 @ 4.75; 1 hhd Union county lugs at \$3.60; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs at \$3.90; 5 hds Tennessee leaf at \$4.50 @ 6.10.

GILBERT house sold 14 hds; 4 hds Weakley county (Tenn.) lugs and common leaf at \$2.40 @ 5.60; 3 hds Henry county (Tenn.) low leaf at \$4.65 @ 4.80; 4 hds Graves county lugs and common leaf at \$3.05 @ 5.20; 3 hds Calloway county lugs at \$3.70 @ 4.15.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO ASSOCIATION sold 22 hds; 7 hds Breckinridge county leaf at \$6.50 @ 9.20; 2 hds Grayson county low leaf at \$4.90 @ 5.20; 2 hds Grayson county lugs at \$3.70 @ 4.10; 1 hhd Adair county leaf at \$5.40; 7 hds Breckinridge county low leaf and lugs at \$3.85 @ 5.35; 1 hhd Hardin county lugs at \$5.25; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at \$5; 1 hhd Meade county trash at \$2.45.

FALLS CITY HOUSE sold 13 hds; 1 hhd Adair county leaf at \$9.50; 1 hhd Barren county leaf at \$9; 2 hds Ohio county leaf at \$6.90 @ 7.10; 2 hds Indiana leaf at \$7.90 @ 9; 3 hds Barren county lugs at \$3.50 @ 5.10; 2 hds Crittenden county leaf at \$6.90 @ 7.40; 2 hds Livingston county lugs at \$3.75 @ 4.

PIKE house sold 14 hds; 5 hds Ballard county good to common leaf at \$6.20 @ 20; 2 hds Tennessee common leaf at \$4.05 @ 4.75; 2 hds Graves county common leaf at \$4.30 @ 4.65; 1 hhd Ballard county low leaf at \$4.50; 2 hds Christian county lugs at \$3.10 @ 4; 2 hds old common lugs at \$2.35 @ 2.60.

NINTH-STREET house sold 28 hds; 4 hds Henry county cutting leaf and lugs at \$8 @ 15; 2 hds Adair county leaf and lugs at \$2.95 @ 7.20; 2 hds Todd county leaf at \$6 @ 7.40; 4 hds Larue county leaf and lugs at \$3.80 @ 6.20; 1 hhd Cumberland county leaf at \$6.60; 3 hds Logan county leaf and lugs at \$3.70 @ 5.50; 4 hds Barren county low leaf at \$4.05 @ 5.40; 1 hhd Hart county low leaf at \$4.55; 5 hds Green river common leaf and lugs at \$3.45 @ 5.80; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs at \$3.50; 1 hhd Grayson county lugs at \$3.40.

GREEN RIVER house sold 6 hds; 2 hds Adair county common leaf and lugs at \$3.50 @ 6.10; 2 hds Ohio county lugs at \$2.60 @ 3.90; 1 hhd Grayson county lugs at \$3.85; 1 hhd Marion county common leaf at \$6.

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PUBLIC SALE OF BERKSHIRES, &c.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1879, I will offer at my farm, near the Christiansburg Pike, 5 miles from Shelbyville and 3 miles from Christiansburg depot, my entire herd of 800 thoroughbred Berkshires. Frogs of the best strains and most noted families, consisting of 2 premium Boars, Long Range and Longfellow, with other first class Boars; about 100 choice brood Sows and Gilts, sired by the following imported Boars: Royal Duke, dam Royal Duchess, 500, sold for \$400; Liverpool 1,475, sire Lord Liverpool 22r, sold for \$700; Lord Dufferin, sire Sir Dorchester Cardiff; Echo, sire Western Echo 439. My Berkshires won at Harrodsburg, Emmence, Shelbyville, Frankfort and Louisville, first premiums and sweepstakes. Persons wishing to improve their stock have an opportunity of attending the best sale of Berkshires ever offered in this State. Also some thoroughbred cattle, one and two year old steers and heifers; 2 fine bull calves; 1 very fine two year old Goldust Stallion. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Terms made known day of sale.

T. G. CRITCHER.
D. C. Callahan, Auctioneer.

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